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SELECT POETRY.

On a Rich Man's Table.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim,
On a rich man's table, rim to rim,
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one was clear as the crystal flood.
Said the glass of wine to the paler brother,
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other;
I can tell of banquet and revel and mirth,
And the proudest and grandest souls on earth
Fell under my touch as though struck by blight,
Where I was king, for I ruled in might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown,
From the heights of fame I have hurled men down;
I have blasted many an honored name,
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted the youth with a sip, a taste,
That has made his future a barren waste.
Far greater than a king am I,
Or than any army beneath the sky.
I have made the arm of the driver fail,
And sent the train from the iron rail;
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the shrieks of the lost were sweet to me;
For they said 'Behold, how great you be!
Fame, strength, wealth, genius before you fall,
And your might and power are over all.'
Ho! ho! pale brother," laughed the wine,
"Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"
Said the water glass, "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned or a murdered host;
But I can tell of a heart once sad
By my crystal drops made light and glad,
Of thirsts I've quenched and brows I've laved;
Of hands I have cooled and souls I have saved;
I have leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain,
Flowed in the river and played in the fountain,
Slept in the sunshine and dropt from the sky,
And everywhere gladdened the landscape and eye.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain;
I have made the parched meadows grow fertile with grain;
I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill,
That ground out the flour and turned at my will;
I can tell of manhood debased by you,
That I have lifted up and crowned anew.
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid;
I gladden the heart of man and maid;
I set the chained wine-captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."
These are the tales they told each other,
The glass of wine and paler brother,
As they sat together filled to the brim,
On the rich man's table, rim to rim.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONDEMNED SENTINEL.

A cold, stormy night in the month of March, 1807, Marshal Lefebvre, with twenty-seven thousand French troops, had invested Dantzic. The city was garrisoned by seventeen thousand Russian and Prussian soldiers, and these, together with twenty or thirty thousand well armed citizens, presented nearly double the force which could be brought to the assault. So there was need of the utmost vigilance on the part of the sentinels, for a desperate sortie from the garrison, made unawares, might prove calamitous.

At midnight Jerome Dubois was placed upon one of the most important posts in the advance line of pickets, it being upon a narrow strip of land raised above the marshy flat, called the peninsula of Nehrung. For more than an hour he paced his lonesome beat without hearing anything more than the moaning of the wind and the driving of the rain. At length, however, another sound broke upon his ears. He stopped and listened, and presently he called:

"Who's there?"

The only answer was a moaning sound. He called again, and this time he heard something like the cry of a child, and pretty soon an object came before him out from the darkness. With a quick, emphatic movement he brought his musket to the charge, and ordered the intruder to halt.

"Mercy!" exclaimed a childish voice; don't shot me! I am Natalie. Don't you know me?"

"Heavens!" cried Jerome, elevating the muzzle of his piece. "Is it you, dear child?"

"Yes; and you are good Jerome. Oh, you will come and help mama! Come, she is dying!"

It was certainly Natalie, a little girl, only eight years old, daughter of Lisette Vaillant. Lisette was the wife of Pierre Vaillant, a sergeant in Jerome's own regiment, and was with the army in the capacity of nurse.

"Why, how is this, my child?" said Jerome, taking the little one by the arm. "What is it about your mother?"

"Oh, good Jerome, you can hear her now. Hark!"

The sentinel bent his ear, but could hear only the wind and the rain.

"Mamma is in the dreadful mud," said the child, "and is dying. She is not far away. Oh, I can hear her crying."

By degrees Jerome gathered from Natalie that her father had taken her out with him in the morning, and then in the evening when the storm came on, her mother came after her. The sergeant had offered to send a man back to the camp with his wife; but she preferred to return alone, feeling sure that she should meet with no trouble. The way, however, had become dark and uncertain, and she had lost the path and wandered off to the edge of the morass, where she had sunk into the soft mud.

"Oh, good Jerome," cried the little one, seizing the man's hand, "can't you hear her! She will die if you do not come and help her!"

At that moment the sentinel fancied he heard the wail of the unfortunate woman. What should he do? Lisette, the good, the beautiful, the tender-hearted Lisette, was in mortal danger, and it was in his power to save her. It was not in his heart to withstand the pleadings of the child. He could go and rescue the nurse, and return to his post without detection. At all events, he could not refuse the childish pleader.

"Give me your hand, Natalie. I'll go with you."

With a cry of joy the child sprang to the soldier's side; and when she had secured his hand, she hurried him along toward the place where she had left her mother. It seemed a long distance to Jerome, and once he stopped as though he would turn back. He did not fear death; but feared dishonor.

"Hark!" uttered the child.

The soldier listened, and plainly heard the voice of the suffering woman calling for help. He hesitated no longer. On he hastened through the storm, and found Lisette sunk to her armpits in the soft morass. Fortunately a tuft of long grass had been within her reach, by which she had held her head above the fatal mud. It was no easy matter to extricate her from the miry pit, as the workman had to be very careful that he himself did not lose his footing. At length, however, she was drawn forth, and Jerome led her toward his post.

"Who comes there?" cried a voice from the gloom.

"Heavens!" gasped Jerome, stopping and trembling from head to foot.

"Who comes there?" repeated the voice. Jerome heard the click of a musket lock, and he knew that another sentinel had been stationed at the post he had left. The relief had come while he had been absent!

"Friends with the countersign!" he answered to the last call of the new sentinel.

[illegible] he had given the countersign, he found himself in the presence of the officer of the guard. In a few hurried words he told his story, and had the officer been alone he might have allowed the matter to rest where it was; but there were others present, and when ordered to give up his musket, he obeyed without a murmur, and silently accompanied the officer to the camp, where he was put in irons.

On the following morning Jerome Dubois was brought before a court-martial under charge of having deserted his post. He confessed that he was guilty, and then permission was granted him to tell his own story.

This he did in few words, but the court could do nothing but pass sentence of death; but the members thereof all signed a petition praying that Jerome Dubois might be pardoned; and this petition was sent to the general of the brigade, and through him to the general of division, by whom it was endorsed, and sent up to the marshal.

Lefebvre was kind and generous to his soldiers almost to a fault, but he could not overlook so grave an error as that which had been committed by Dubois. The orders given to the sentinel were very simple, and foremost of very necessity was the order forbidding him to leave his post until properly relieved. To a certain extent the safety of the whole army rested upon the shoulders of each individual sentinel, and especially upon those who at night were posted nearest the line of the enemy.

"I am sorry," said the gray haired old warrior, as he folded up the petition and handed it back to the officer who had presented it. "I am sure that man meant no wrong, and yet a great wrong was done. He knew what he was doing—he ran the risk—he was detected—he has been tried and condemned. He must suffer."

They asked Lefebvre if he would see the condemned.

"No, no!" the marshal cried, quickly. "Should I see him and listen to one-half his story, I might pardon him; and that must not be done. Let him die, that thousands may be saved."

The time fixed for the execution of Dubois was the morning succeeding the day of his trial. The result of the interview with Marshal Lefebvre was made known to him, and he was not at all disappointed. He blamed no one and was only sorry that he had not died upon the battle field.

"I have tried to be a good soldier," he said to his captain. "I feel that I have done no crime that should leave a stain upon my name."

The captain took his hand and assured him that his name should be held in respect.

Toward evening Pierre Vaillant, with his wife and child, were admitted to see the prisoner. This was a visit which Jerome would gladly have dispensed with, as his feelings were already wrought up to a pitch that almost unmanned him; but he braced himself for the interview, and would have stood it like a hero, had not little Natalie, in the eagerness of her love and gratitude, thrown herself upon his bosom and offered to die in his stead. This tipped the brimming cup, and his tears flowed freely.

Pierre and Lisette knew not what to do. They wept and they prayed, and they would have willingly died for the noble fellow who had been thus condemned.

Later in the evening came a companion who, if he lived, would at sometime return to Jerome's boyhood home. First the condemned thought of his widowed mother, and he sent her a message of love and devotion. Then he thought of a brother and sister. And finally, he thought of one—a bright-eyed maid—whose vine-clad cot stood upon the banks of the Seine—one whom he had loved with a love such as only great hearts can feel.

"Oh, my dear friend!" he cried bowing his head upon his clasped hands, "you need not tell them a falsehood, but if the thing is possible, let them believe that I fell in battle."

His companion promised that he would do all he could, and if the truth could not be kept back, it should be so faithfully told that the name of Jerome Dubois should not bear disgrace in the minds of those who had loved him in other days.

Morning came, dull and gloomy, with driving sleet and snow; and at an early hour Jerome Dubois was led forth to meet his fate. The place of execution had been fixed upon a low, barren spot toward the sea; and thither his division was being marched to witness the fearful punishment. They had gained not more than half the distance when the sound of some strange commotion broke upon the wintry air, and very shortly an aide-de-camp came dashing to the side of the general of the brigade, with the cry:

"A sortie! A sortie! The enemy are out in force. Let this thing be stayed. The marshal directs that you face about and advance upon the peninsula!"

In an instant all was changed in that division, and the brigadier general, who had temporary command, thundered forth his orders for his countermarch. The gloom was dissipated, and with glad hearts the soldiers turned from the thoughts of the execution of a brave comrade to thoughts of meeting the enemy.

"What shall we do with the prisoner?" asked the sergeant who had charge of the guard.

"Lead him back to the camp," replied the captain.

The direction was very simple, but the execution thereof was not to be so easy, for hardly had the words escaped the captain's lips when a squadron of Prussian cavalry came dashing directly toward them. The division was quickly formed into four hollow squares, while the guard that held charge of the prisoner found themselves obliged to flee.

"In heaven's name," cried Jerome, "cut my bonds, and let me die like a soldier!"

The sergeant quickly cut the cord that bound his elbows behind him, and then dashed toward the point where his own company was stationed. The rattle of musketry had commenced, and the Prussians were vainly endeavoring to break the squares of French troops. Jerome Dubois looked about him for some weapon with which to arm himself, and presently he saw a Prussian officer not far off reeling in his saddle as though he had been wounded. With a quick bound he reached the spot, pulled the dying officer from his seat, and leaped into the empty saddle.

Dubois was fully resolved that he would sell his life on that day—sell it in behalf of France—and sell it as dearly as possible. But he was not needed where he was. He knew that the Prussians could not break those hollow squares; so he rode away thinking to join the French cavalry, with whom he could rush into the deepest danger. Supposing that the heaviest fighting must be upon the Nehrung, he rode his horse in that direction, and when he reached it he found that he had not been mistaken. Upon a slight eminence toward Hagelsburg the enemy had planted a battery of heavy guns, supported by two regiments of infantry; and already with shot and shell immense damage had been done.

Marshal Lefebvre rode up shortly after this battery had opened, and very quickly made up his mind that it must be taken at all hazards.

"Take that battery," he said to a colonel of cavalry, "and the battle is ours."

Dubois heard the order, and saw the necessity. Here was danger enough, surely; and, determined to be the first at the fatal battery, he kept as near to the leader as he dared. Half the distance had been gained, when from the hill came a storm of iron that plowed into the ranks of the French. The colonel fell, his body literally torn into pieces by a shell that exploded against his bosom.

The point upon the peninsula now reached by the head of the assaulting column was not more than a hundred yards wide; and it was literally a path of death, as the fire from twelve heavy guns was turned upon it. The colonel had fallen, and very soon three other officers went down, leaving the advance without a commissioned leader. The way was becoming blocked up with dead men, and dead horses, and the head of the column stopped and wavered.

Marshal Lefebvre, from his elevated place, saw this, and his heart throbbed painfully. If that column were routed, and the Russian infantry charged over the peninsula, the result might be calamitous.

But—see! A man in the uniform of a French private, mounted upon a powerful horse, caparisoned in the trappings of a Prussian officer, with head bare, and a bright sabre swinging in his hand, rushes to the front and urges the column forward. His words are fierce and his look is dauntless.

"For France and for Lefebvre!" the strange horseman cries, waving his sword aloft, and pointing toward the battery. "The marshal will weep if we lose this day!"

The brave troopers, thus led by one who feared not to dash forward, where the shot fell thickest, gave an answering shout and passed on, caring little for the rain of death so long as they had a lively leader to follow. Hoping that he might take the battery, and yet courting death, Jerome Dubois spurred on; and finally the troop came upon the battery with irresistible force.

It was not in the power of the cannoneers to withstand the shock, and the Russian infantry that came to their support were swept away like chaff. The battery was quickly captured; and when the guns had been turned upon those who had shortly before been their masters, the fortune of the day was decided. The Russians and the Prussians—horse, foot, and dragoons—such as were not taken prisoners, made the best of their way into Dantzic, having lost much more than they had gained.

Jerome Dubois returned to the guard house, and gave himself up to the officer in charge. First a surgeon was called to dress several slight wounds which he had received. Next his colonel was called to see what should be done with him. The colonel applied to the general of brigade, and the general of brigade applied to the general of division, and the general of division applied to Marshal Lefebvre.

"What shall we do with Jerome Dubois?"

"God bless him!" cried the general veteran, who had heard the whole story; "I'll pardon him to-day; and to-morrow I'll promote him!"

And Jerome Dubois, in time, went himself to see the loved ones in France; and when he went he wore the uniform of a captain.

A Vindication.

The tramp's reputation as a gentleman of leisure whose impulses are good, albeit his habits are bad, and who, like Joseph Poorgrass, "feels his humble gratitude" for favors received, stands vindicated. Four years ago, a Dakota farmer—a brother-in-law, by the way, of Kellogg, who fell beside General Custer, on the Little Big Horn—had finished his supper, when a dirty, ragged, foot sore tramp called at the house and begged for something to eat, saying that he was on his way to California, but had hard luck, having been taken sick after starting. Mr. Safford made him welcome, and his wife went to work and cooked supper for the stranger. They not only allowed him to stay over night, but entertained him for a week, until he had recovered his health. Two months ago the stranger, who, during his four years absence in California had "struck it rich," went back to Dakota, and in disguise, again spent the night under Mr. Safford's roof. The next morning the tramp departed without making himself known, and the conversation and incident had been forgotten, when the good people received through the post office a sealed package, which contained the deed of one of the finest farms in their neighborhood, having a good house, barn, stock, horses, wagons, agricultural implements, and everything complete. It was accompanied by an explanatory letter, stating that the giver wished them to accept the deed of this farm, which he had purchased especially for those who divided with him in need, and treated him kindly when footsore and poor. He assured them that he was the tramp they had entertained years before.

Plain Speech on Plain Subjects.

Many years ago Lord Melbourne and a few of the Ministry of that period visited the kitchen of the Reform Club. The Premier was very inquisitive about the entire working of the *cuisine*, and upon leaving complimented, with an arch smile, the great *chef* Soyer upon the selection of handsome women he had around him as assistants. Soyer, who, although French, was an apt wag, at once replied, "My Lord, I have no use here for plain cooks."

The Best Time to Plant Trees.

It has been said that there is hardly a farmer in the country that cannot double the value of his property by judicious tree and vine planting, and this cannot be said to have been an over-estimate of the additional value of farms when well timbered. Every year furnishes fresh proof that our farms require shade. The clearing has been in most instances too thorough, and even when a portion of the old forest has been left standing, it is often not so disposed as to afford the greatest protection from frost and storms.

And not only should we spare the old forest trees; we need to plant young trees, and also to plant fruit trees. There has been an increase of late years in the planting of forest trees and orchards, but very much more is needed, and more attention is required to everything connected with this most important matter.

For those who would enhance the value of their grounds by planting, a question of much moment is—What is the best season for planting; is it the fall or spring? And it is well beforehand to decide on the time, as well as the locality for planting, and to be prepared in time. For planting both forest and fruit trees, fall and spring have each their advocates, as each time has its advantages and disadvantages.

The great objection to fall planting is the liability of the newly planted trees to be disturbed in the ground by being swayed backward and forward by the winds of the winter and early spring. Such disturbance of trees that are newly planted is frequently the cause of great injury; it prevents the rootlets from taking or keeping the required hold of the soil, and in the cavities formed round the trees by their swaying, water often lies. The natural consequence is that the trees perish.

If this disturbance of the roots be prevented by due care in planting, and by securing the young trees by staking, this objection to fall planting will be removed, says the Farmers' Advocate, and then there is much in favor of this season. The ground is generally drier in the fall than we can expect it to be in the spring, and it can be better prepared, so as to be in a more suitable condition when planting, and no little depends on the state of the ground, as well as the careful planting. It should never be done while the ground is wet. The earth round the roots is sure to become cloggy, hard-bound and impervious to air and heat, if labored when wet, and the trees are liable to perish.

The ground intended for planting—fruit trees especially—should be plowed in the autumn and re-plowed, and if necessary, subsoiled. A deep soil is necessary for an orchard—say eighteen inches, in any instance not less than twelve. It should be in good tilth and rich, and no raw, rank manure should be applied when planting; such manure in contact with the trees is sure to kill them. It is well to manure the ground well with the previous crop—a root crop is best—and let the preparation for it be such as we have said, deep and thorough. This cultivation will bring the ground into the best possible tilth for the young orchard. It will insure an early catching of the roots, and a healthy, vigorous growth, without which we cannot expect good fruit-bearing trees.

Spring planting is preferred by many. If it can be done just at the proper time and the ground be dry and in good tilth, the trees may start growing at once. There is no dead season from the time they are planted till they take root, and send out buds and leaves. If we could not conveniently plant in the fall in well prepared ground, we would plant in spring in preference to another year's delay; but in no case would we plant fruit trees in ground not sufficiently prepared.

Niagara Falls.

The public has received its regular annual intimation that Niagara Falls has got to go to work at something a little more like business than simply to amuse bridal couples and sit for its picture. The miller whose strongest emotion when gazing upon this wondrous spectacle was that a magnificent water power was being wasted, may now feel gratified that there is a prospect that something will be done in his line. Some months ago a series of experiments were made in Buffalo with a view of demonstrating the practicability of using the Falls for transmitting power to that city through the agency of compressed air. The experiments were sufficiently successful to convince some enterprising men that the scheme was feasible and a company has since been formed, considerable capital has been paid in, and operations have already begun. The principal part of the machinery will be located near the water's edge below the Falls in the vicinity of the Bridal Veil. The remainder will be on the bank immediately above. The great air receptacles, three of which will be seventy feet long by six feet in diameter, will be located below the bank near the water, while the receiving reservoirs will be on the bank. The perpendicular fall from the feeding trunk above to the air receptacles below is 214 feet. The engineer's figures show that 200,000 pounds of iron will be required, and it is estimated that power enough will be generated to raise about 350,000 gallons of water 150 feet every minute. These results have been obtained by careful scientific tests, so that there is little doubt but they are correct. Gentlemen prominently connected with this enterprise own Day's canal, which was constructed several years ago by Mr. Day for water power purposes, at an expense of nearly $1,000,000. This canal will play an important part in connection with the new project. In France compressed air is conveyed fifty miles with less hopeful facilities than here seem to be afforded. Wherever it can be brought into service it takes the place of steam in manufacturing and thus does away with the necessity of fire or fuel.

Packing Eggs.

Fine cut straw or hay and clean oats are good materials for packing eggs, but chaff should never be used. The packing should be perfectly sweet and dry. Place two or three inches of the material at the bottom of the package, then a layer of eggs with the end toward the side of the package, but not touching the side by an inch or more; then put on several inches of packing, pressing down gently with a follower; remove all but an inch in depth of the packing and put in another layer of eggs in the same way as the first, taking care that the packing is pressed between the ends of the eggs and the side of the package, and so continue until the last layer is in, which should be covered with at least two inches of packing and an inch of hay, and the cover of the package pressed down closely. Eggs packed in this way can be transported long distances without injury.

Traits of Thiers.

M. Thiers was very susceptible to the influence of women. Feminine gossip, slightly acidulated, but not spiteful, amused him. Ladies were freely admitted to talk to him in the library. He was wont, when the conversation of a fair visitor pleased him, to ask her to come back and lunch *sans ceremonie*. Madame Thiers was glad to see any one who enabled him to pass an agreeable half-hour. The table was hospitably and handsomely, but not luxuriously, appointed. Discreet old men-servants, dressed in black, attended. M. Thiers had an excellent appetite. He drank half a bottle of Bordeaux and a glass of Frontignac at each repast, an allowance which he never exceeded on days when he spoke in public. His coffee he had direct from Mocha. After lunch he took the lady who sat next him to walk in the garden, where he held informal levees when he was President, and to visit his greenhouse and aviary. M. Thiers keenly felt beauty in the animal and vegetable world. He tended his flowers as if they were living beings. Anxiety for his humming bird sorely preyed upon him at Tours and Bordeaux. Tears of joy one day burst from his eyes at Versailles, when M. Charles Blanc took out of his pocket some tiny pots of fern which Fontaine allowed him to carry off from the Place St. Georges. In his dear gazelles M. Thiers was happier than Moore's Hinda. The pair sent him by the Egyptian pasha in 1840 lived to an old age and founded a dynasty. M. Thiers used to be irresistibly drawn into the garden of his ministerial residence to caress them. He taught the doe to lie at his feet with her head against him when he was working at budgets and writing those dispatches which so agitated the British Court in 1840. His love of horses amounted to a passion. He cultivated "horsey" men to talk with him about thoroughbreds, and though he did not bet, regularly attended Longchamps and Chantilly. He had thought of writing a history of the horse, to obtain materials of which, he overcame his aversion to the Duc de Morny, one of the leading turfists of the empire. He used to speculate on the eloquent things the horse would utter if he could but speak. What it conveyed through its eye and nostril filled him with admiration. Ibrahim, the steed he rode about Paris formerly, was the rival of the gazelles. On days when he could not go out, he used to send for his steed to the mews, and have him led round to the window of the ground-floor sitting-room, where he talked to him and pulled his ears. It is surprising that a man so alive to natural beauty, to the graceful, the gracious, and who was himself so spontaneous, should have cared so little for children. A child hardly ever crossed his door after Mdlle. Dosne grew up. No heir-adoptive was seen or talked of. It was whispered that he bequeathed to the Louvre his art collection after the death of Madame Thiers and her sister. These ladies devoted themselves with an absorption for which it would be hard to find a parallel, to M. Thiers. Though rich, handsome, and accomplished, the youngest of the sisters preferred remaining unmarried to disturbing his arrangements. She was co-heiress of the house in the Place St. Georges, in which she reserved for her private use a drawing and bed-room on the first floor. Madame Thiers was a little girl when Madame Dosne became acquainted with M. Thiers, and conceived the idea of securing to him by a marriage her daughter's large fortune.—*Fireside Monthly.*

Recipe of Prosperity.

1. Let every youth be taught some useful art and be trained to industry and thrift.

2. Let every young man lay aside and keep sacredly intact a certain proportion of his earnings.

3. Let every youth set out in life with a fixed determination to engage in business for himself, and let him put his determination into practice as early in life as possible.

4. Begin in a small safe way, and extend your business as experience shall teach you is advantageous.

5. Keep your own books and know constantly what you are earning and just where you stand.

6. Do not marry until in receipt of a tolerable certain income—sufficient to live on comfortably.

7. Never get into debt. A man who owes nothing can never fail.

8. Let every man who is able to buy a farm upon which to bring up his sons do so. It is on the farm that the best men morally and intellectually, are turned out.

9. Bear in mind that your business cannot be permanently prosperous unless you share its advantages equally with your customers. An all-turkey, all-buzzard system of business can never succeed in the long run. Both parties to a transaction must be mutually benefited if the trade is kept up.

10. Experience has shown that a scrimping policy with employees is not the most profitable for the employer. Live and let live is the better theory.

11. Never get your business so much extended that you are driven to take in a partner. If you engage in a partnership at all, let it not be forced upon you.

12. If you find yourself incompetent to manage a business successfully, settle down contentedly to work for wages, do your best for your employer, make his interest your interest, and shape your expenditures so as to live within your income. Every one is not qualified by nature to manage successfully, but as much real happiness is enjoyed in a salaried position as any other, if the individual be only frugal and content.

13. Don't seek political office.

14. Aim to be just and fair in all your dealings, and cultivate a good reputation for paying promptly.

If these rules were generally observed we should hear but little complaint of hard times.

Of What is Salt a Symbol?

Of fidelity. A man who has partaken of salt with you is bound to you by the laws of hospitality, and thus bread and salt are eaten at the ratification of a bargain or treaty, to make it binding on all parties. Salt is also an emblem of desolation; conquered cities were sown with salt. In Scotland and Ireland salt appears to have been considered to represent the incorruptible spirit, and it was therefore laid above the heart of a corpse; and in some places a large platter was so placed, containing a small portion of salt and earth unmixed, the one to represent the immortal, the other the mortal part. In former days, when it was the custom for all the household of a nobleman or gentleman to dine together, the large salt cellar, which was placed in the middle of the table, was the boundary of distinction between the family and the menials.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 16, 1879.

THE U. S. SENATORSHIP.

We believe that a large majority of the Republicans of this county as well as of the State regret that any controversy should have arisen in Harrisburg in reference to the election of a United States senator. If any one question was more definitely settled than another in the political struggle which culminated on the 5th of November it was that the Hon. J. D. Cameron should be the next representative of Pennsylvania into the United States senate.

No sooner had the Republican Convention been held, than the challenge was thrown out by the Democracy in every section of the commonwealth, and the changes were rung from the Delaware to the Lakes, that the fight in hand was Cameron's, and if the Republican State ticket and a Republican Legislature were successful it was simply an endorsement of him. However distasteful it might have been to individual members of the party in different sections of the State, to have this issue forced into the canvass, nevertheless the fact stares us in the face that the issue was raised, accepted, and most overwhelmingly decided at the polls.

During the entire contest we do not recollect of seeing any other name mentioned for the senatorship, so universally was the choice of Mr. Cameron accepted by the Republican press of the State. And we now ask in all sincerity why he should not be the choice of the party?

Is there a Pennsylvanian to whom the Republican party is more indebted for its success during the past decade than to J. D. Cameron? There are men more fluent in speech, and capable of making greater oratorical displays, but in planning campaigns, in looking after the business details and in furnishing the means to carry them on he has no rival in the Republican ranks. Year after year he has stepped forward, and, with his own private means carried the party through its financial embarrassments when he had no more interest in its success than any other private citizen. For this reason alone the party is indebted to him much greater than the nomination to the senate will requite. That he is competent to fill the position with credit and that he will prove faithful to Republican principles no one will question who remembers his management of the war department, or who has any knowledge of his services as Senator.

The importance of regaining a majority in the United State senate should not be lost sight of by Republican. During the 46th Congress the Democrats will control that body by a majority of ten, but if the Republican party does not fritter away its opportunities, and owing to frivolous jealousies and excuses send Democrats there from Republican States, there is every prospect of regaining control of the senate. With the 47th Congress the terms of the following senators will expire: Messrs. Eaton of Connecticut, Randolph of New Jersey, Kiernan of New York, Thurman of Ohio and Wallace of Pennsylvania, all of whose seats, there is every reason to believe, will be filled by Republicans. A change of five from the Democratic to the Republican side, with a strong probability of other changes in our favor, renders our control of the senate in the 47th Congress as morally certain. Is it not then the very heighth of folly for Republicans to jeopardize so important a result by actions which may end in sending to the U. S. Senate from Republican Pennsylvania some man who is hostile to the Republican organization?

Another question which is of great importance to this county is that of freight discrimination. We understand that the oil producers representatives are opposing Mr. Cameron's election. At this distance it looks unwise for them to adopt such a course. A bill relating to freight discriminations between the States has already passed the lower House of Congress, and is now pending in the Senate. This bill is of vital importance to the oil interests, vastly more so than one would be for Pennsylvania alone. Mr. Cameron is a Senator, and can do very much for the passage of that bill, or he can give it the cold shoulder and let it die. Undoubtedly its destiny is very greatly in his hands, as he with his colleague are the special representatives of the interest mostly affected by it. We understand that he is favorable to the bill and will use his utmost efforts to secure its passage, but if the rumor is true that the representatives of the oil interests are opposing him, will not that fact tend to cool his ardor for the success of the measure? If we were where we could do so, we would advise the oil men to beware, lest they make a fatal mistake at this time, for we believe that if the bill now before the Senate fails, there is little probability of one ever passing Congress again, as it is bound to meet the combined opposition of the Railroad interests of the country.

At the caucus held in the library of the Capitol on Wednesday of last week there were 114 Senators and Members present, who (after a ballot in which a few voted for their favorites) unanimously agreed to support Mr. Cameron. Of the Republicans of the two houses there were 25 absentees, a few of whom were away from the city, and who have since expressed themselves as favorable to Mr. Cameron's election. From a gentleman just from Harrisburg we learn that the reasons assigned by those who remained out of the caucus was that it was prematurely called, by others that they failed to get any one on the slate, &c. That the important question of the selection of a gentleman to represent this great State in the highest deliberative body in the world, should be affected by such a matter as the securing of an appointment, or that the caucus was called at a time that did not suit the convenience of some, is neither credible or creditable. Mr. Cameron may insist, as we understand he does, that the early calling of the caucus was against his judgment, and that he absolutely refused to have anything to do with the making up of the slate for either house, yet he can hardly satisfy the extreme sensitiveness of gentlemen who are affected by matters of so much importance. (?)

In conclusion we have only to say, that believing Mr. Cameron to be an able and consistent representative of the best element of the Republican party of the State, and believing that he would most creditably represent us in the Senate of the United States, and secure for us such legislation as our interests demand, we most sincerely desire to see him elected to that body on Tuesday next.

Auditor General's Report.

The report of Auditor General Schell is quite an interesting document, and much information regarding the finances of the state can be gained by a perusal of its pages. At the present time there are 1,521 corporations and companies, except building associations, banks, saving institutions and foreign insurance companies, in taxation on the books of his office. The total amount of taxes received from the capital stock of fourteen of the leading railroad companies was $500,874 10, which shows a falling off from these companies of $337,471 48 since 1876. There is also a decrease of revenue by reason of many companies declaring less than 6 per cent. dividends, and then appraising their stocks at rates that reduce their taxes to a very low amount. He cites an example where one company paid a tax in 1876 on a capital stock of $400,000, and in the year 1878 it reports that dividends to the amount of 5¾ per cent. were declared on a capital stock of $1,000,000, and then under the act of 1877, appraises its stock at $500,000, making its taxes $1,500 for the year 1878. Under the act of 1874 the tax of this company would be $2,875. Another company declared a dividend of 5 per cent, on a capital stock of $590,000, and appraised its stock at $100,000, making its taxes $150. Under the act of 1874 the tax would be $1,350. He cites several other instances to show how the revenue has been reduced, because, under the act of 1877 these companies are permitted to appraise their stock, when dividends of less than 6 per cent. per annum are declared. Referring to the tax upon personal property he is certain that more than one-half of the property intended to be taxed, escapes altogether. The total cost of public printing and binding for the year ending June 22, 1878, was $203,579 61. This is an enormous sum to be expended by the state of Pennsylvania, and should be cut down. That worthless publication, known as the *Legislative Record*, for the last session, cost the net sum of $34,091 20. If this publication were issued promptly, like the *Congressional Record*, it would be of some value, but as it usually gets behind from two to three weeks with the proceedings of the legislature, it becomes utterly worthless. The total amount of revenue derived from the tax on corporation stock is given at $1,364,256 86. Coal companies paid into the state treasury $380,186 46, and the tax on personal property footed up $413,117 64. The tax on bank stocks amounted to $251,190 58. Various other items of revenue are given which cannot be printed here. The handsome sum of $19,300 was derived from commissions granted to notarys public, which shows that there are a great many of these officers in the state, as the fee for each commission is only $25. The sum of $358,776 92 was derived from the granting of *retailers'* licenses, and tavern licenses paid $827,721 26. Only $6,535 56 was derived from the license of billiard rooms. Although the distilling and brewing business is supposed to be of great magnitude, only $8,260 60 was derived from that source in the way of license fees.

Turning to the other side of the account we find that the pay of senators, including mileage, amounted to $76,101,68 last year. Members of the lower house received $310,108 for their pay and mileage. Soldiers' orphan schools cost the state $343,744 05, and $782,084 91 were disbursed to the public schools. The amount paid for suppressing the strike riots of 1877, as per act of February 22, 1878, is given at $584,811 68. A pretty heavy sum for the people of Pennsylvania to pay on account of the Communists. The report is filled with a large amount of statistical information that must have cost much time and labor to collect and arrange.

The Inauguration.

Judging from the preparations now on foot, the inauguration of Governor Hoyt, on the 21st instant, will surpass any similar event at Harrisburg in point of brilliancy, military display, and large attendance on the part of political clubs, civic societies and private individuals.

GRAND BALL.

The programme for the inaugural ceremonies has been announced as follows: On Monday night, January 20, a full dress reception and hop, tendered to Gen. Hoyt by the Young Men's Republican Club of Harrisburg, will take place in the Opera House. Gov. Hartranft and staff will be present with Governor-elect Hoyt. There will be a large attendance, as hundreds of invitations have already been out.

THE INAUGURATION.

On Tuesday morning at nine o'clock the military and civic organizations will form on Market street ready for parade, under direction of the chief marshal, whose headquarters will be at the Lochiel hotel. At ten o'clock precisely the parade will move, passing over a short route to West State street, where the line will be reviewed by the outgoing and incoming governors on their way to the grand stand at the main entrance to the capitol building. Here the inaugural services will be concluded with the inaugural address and the administration of the oath of office to the governor-elect by the chief justice of the supreme court. At three o'clock in the afternoon the senate and house of representatives will vote for United States senator in their respective halls. In the evening a grand display of fireworks will take place in the capitol park, after which Governor Hoyt will hold a public reception at the executive mansion.

THAT mutual admiration society, known as the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, will hold a meeting at Harrisburg on Wednesday, January 22d, to consider whatever business may come before it, and prepare for the annual dead-head jaunt through the country.

THE NEW RAILROADS.

Number of Miles Made in 1878—Details for Pennsylvania.

The Railroad *Gazette* publishes a tabular statement of the new railroad lines in the United States on which track was laid in 1878, according to the information received during the year. *The following* are the details of new lines or parts of lines constructed in Pennsylvania:

Foxburg, St. Petersburg and Clarion, Turkey City e. to Jefferson City, 3 ft. gauge	
Kendall & Eldred in Bradford oil district, gauge 3 ft.	15
Lehigh and Lackawanna (Chapman's n. to Wind Gap)	10
Lehigh and Susquehanna, Drifton Branch (Junction w. to Drifton)	11
Lehigh Valley, Lost Creek Branch, Lost Creek to Girardville and Ashland	5
Mont Al to (extended toward Waynesboro	6
Olean, Bradford and Warren (filling gap, 3 ft. gauge)	4½
Pennsylvania—Port Perry Connection	1
Philadelphia, Newtown and New York (Fox Chase n. e. to Newtown)	15
Pittsburg and Lake Erie (Pittsburg n. w. to Ohio line)	60
Pittsburg, New Castle and Lake Erie, Etna n. w. to Harmony, 3 ft. gauge)	30
Pittsburg Southern (3 ft. gauge, extention to Finleyville	4
Branch to Washington	10
Castle Shannon to Little Saw Mill Run R R	4
Salisbury (Extention s. w. to Salisbury)	3
South Mountain (Jonestown e. to Fredericksburg)	4
Waynesboro and Washington (Extention through Washington, 3 ft. gauge)	1
Total	181½

The total mileage of new railroads constructed throughout the United States during the year was 2,688, an increase of 407 miles over the amount of the previous year, and the largest since 1873. In Pennsylvania the number of miles was larger than any year since 1874; in that year three miles more of new road were constructed than in 1878.

The totals since 1872 were as follows:

Total in the United States,	1878	2,688
"	1877	2,280
"	1876	2,460
"	1875	1,561
"	1874	2,025
"	1873	3,883
"	1872	7,340

THE finances of Pennsylvania are not in the best possible condition. The report of the State Treasurer shows that the public debt on the 1st of January was $21,588,300, it having been reduced $1,068,193 during the year. A statement of estimated revenue and expenditures for the current year shows a probable deficit of $1,700,000, and one of the duties devolved on the Legislature is to devise some way of closing this gap.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

This is a misleading statement. The Democratic Legislature of 1875, thinking to embarrass the Republican Governor and Department officers, diverted to the sinking fund for the payment of the public debt a large part of the revenues. The constitutional requirement is that this sinking fund shall receive enough to pay off $250,000 of the public debt annually. It has, however, been paying off from one to *three millions*. Gov. Hartranft states in his message sent in last Tuesday, that the *estimated* revenues for 1879 are sufficient to meet all the current expenses of government and *still leave* for the sinking fund double the amount demanded by the constitutional requirement. It is altogether probable that his recommendations will be followed by the Legislature, in which case there will be no increase of taxation and no deficiency, but merely a diversion of a part of the revenue from the sinking fund to the general fund.

Death Blow to Polygamy.

A decision was rendered Monday by the United States Supreme Court in the case of George Reynolds against the United States, brought by appeal from the Supreme Court of Utah. The case involves the whole question of polygamy in the territories and constitutionality of the laws passed by Congress for its suppression.

Reynolds was indicted by the Grand Jury for contracting a bigamous marriage. He was tried in the third Judicial Court of Utah and found guilty. He appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, and finally to this Court, which now affirms the judgment of the lower tribunals, and decides that Congress had power to pass laws prohibiting polygamous marriages in Utah, and that such laws are constitutional.

HON. CALEB CUSHING, whose death has already been noted, was one of the leading jurists of his time, and also served long as a legislator, both at home and in the national congress. He also became distinguished as a writer and linguist, and devoted much time to the study of diplomacy. As a diplomat he stood high, and the fact that he was the first man to negotiate a treaty with China gave him great renown. Few men of his time accomplished more in the field of literature, or served longer as soldier, statesman and jurist. In politics he was always an ardent Democrat of the old school, which perhaps, militated somewhat against his advancement in the later years of his life.

THE imprisoned Cheyennes who broke jail at Fort Robinson, Neb., Saturday, prove to be very agile fellows, and though our troops have fought them desperately, and it almost seemed with needless cruelty, they are still at large. The fact seems to be that they are desperate Indians to deal with. They left their reservation last fall to go on a tour of pillage and murder through Kansas and Nebraska, murdering scores of women and children in cold blood, and were caught by the troops with great difficulty after a long chase. Now they are likely to give much more trouble. Nothing but the most rigorous treatment will answer with such as they are.

MR. BEN BUTLER has just put a few more bricks in his hat and has gone in search of Attorney General Devens. Last fall when Devens was instructing the Marshals in the South to look out for intimidation, Butler asked him to please instruct the Massachusetts Marshal in the same way. Singularly enough, Mr. Devens forgot all about it, and Mr. Butler now expects as much as can be to find out why it is that the government isn't administered in Massachusetts in the impartial way that it is in the South. If Mr. Butler has really started on an expedition of this kind it might be well for the Attorney General to stay away from the home for a few days.

AT Mauch Chunk, Tuesday, the drop fell for two unhappy men just half a minute previous to the arrival of a reprieve from the Governor, and one of them had declared as his dying words that he was innocent of the crime attributed him. A despatch says, "It is feared their necks are broken"; which goes to show that there are executions which might better be bungled than otherwise—though the bungling probably never happens in those instances.

STATE ITEMS.

Dressed pork is selling for three cents a pound in Mercer county.

One thousand hydrants burst in Reading during the cold wave.

Extra brakemen were necessary on all freight trains during the cold snap.

Only sixteen bills were sent to the Grand Jury of Lebanon county last week.

A forge hammer weighing 1,800 pounds was made at Pottstown late in December last.

The late snow was worth at least five cents a bushel to the winter wheat in the ground.

In nearly all cases county commissioners are building iron instead of wooden bridges.

There is a coke and coal war raging at Altoona; the competition giving coal at a low price.

Two hundred men were engaged last week shoveling snow along the Pennsylvania railroad near Lewistown.

The long lists of marriages published by the rural newspapers are regarded as propitious signs of improved times.

Daniel O'Connel was picked up beastly drunk in Easton the other night. What a name to be found on a cellar door.

Two of the largest woolen mills in Chester county have suspended operations, causing much inconvenience to operatives.

Very many people in the Schuylkill valley seek to get the scrip of the Reading railroad company as good six per cent. investment bond.

A large linden tree standing in Womelsdorf frozen so hard last week that it bursted and caused a rent ten feet long and a quarter of an inch wide, making a report almost as loud as a pistol shot.

A farm hand in Chester county went to West Chester last week with a load of hay and straw, which he sold for $35 and then absconded with the money, leaving the team to take care of itself.

The failure of George Blymyer & Sons at Lewistown, dealers in produce and merchandise, with liabilities amounting to $100,000, caused much surprise and trouble in Mifflin county last week.

The wife, four children and a boy (who resided in the house) of Jacob Huber, of Treichlersville, Lehigh county, have all died recently of diptheria. Mr. Huber is now left entirely alone.

Patrick Quinn, a Mollie, was arrested at Jeddo, near Mauch Chunk, last week, for perjury in his affidavit for Charles Sharpe's application for pardon. A companion in the same has skipped westward.

THE Teller sub-committee finds ample testimony in its investigation of the Louisiana outrages. Tales of murder, lawlessness, and political intolerance and oppression are told by reliable witnesses, fully substantiating the previous reports which have reached us. Gov. Nichols will probably be summoned before the committee as a witness, as he concedes in his annual message just published, that serious outbreaks occurred in Tensas and Concordia Parishes, where he made a personal investigation. He severely condemns them, but suggests no remedy, and says nothing about prosecuting the offenders.

THE Albany *Times*, a Democratic paper, is candid enough to say that "the worst features of the reports about southern outrages is that many of these charges seem to be founded on fact. The testimony taken by the Teller committee, appointed by the Blaine resolution, now sitting at New Orleans, is full of accounts of threats, insults and murders. These conditions must be changed, or free ballot in the South will be a term used only in sarcasm. It is to be hoped that the committee will make thorough work, and that the guilty persons will be brought to justice."

LAST winter the Legislature passed a bill making Titusville a legal place for holding Court. The Constitutionality of the bill was tested by bringing it before Judge Church's Court in Meadville, and his decision was against the bill on the ground of unconstitutionality. It was carried to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. And so Titusville is compelled to go to Meadville with all her legal business.

THE Potter Committee met last Friday and took up the question of the cipher dispatches, which have revealed the plot of Mr. Tilden in 1876 to buy the vote of four separate States. The Republicans of the Committee said they would not oppose the inquiry, but preferred to leave the whole matter to the Democrats. The Democrats were unanimous for an investigation, and they accordingly ordered one, the Republicans not voting.

BY the death of Mr. Gustave Schleicher, of Texas, the number of Congressmen who have died since the opening of the present session, five and a half week ago, is increased to four, the others being Williams, of Michigan; Douglass, of Virginia, and Hartridge, of Georgia. The loss of few members could be more generally lamented than will be this of Mr. Schelicher, whose service in the House had been characterized by both intelligence and integrity.

THE body of Bayard Taylor will be buried at Longwood Cemetery Kennett township, Chester county, Pa., in the same lot where lie the bodies of his brother, Colonel Fred. Taylor of the Bucktail Regiment, and of his first wife, Lydia Agnew Taylor.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Conkling, the only daughter of Senator Conkling, to Mr. W. G. Oakman, superintendent of the Utica division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

REPRESENTATIVE Gilbert De La Matyr, the Indiana Greenbacker, has written a long letter to show that there is ample warrant in the Bible for the infliction of the death penalty upon murderers.

"H. BALDWIN, of Monroe City, Indiana, writes under date of Dec. 8d, 1877, that his wife used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with wonderful results. It effected her entire cure, after several physicians had failed. The many similar letters positively affirming that the Favorite Prescription had cured the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under a guarantee. Ladies using no longer subject to useless and painful local treatment, as the Favorite Prescription is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. Hundreds who had been bed-ridden for years have been restored to perfect health by its use.

IN nearly if not all the cases in which Democratic-Greenback candidates for Congress were defeated by Republicans contests are announced, in the expectation that the fraternal feeling of the next House will induce the partisan majority to unseat a Republican to make room for a Democrat. We incline to the suspicion because in no case where a Greenback-Republican candidate for Congress was defeated by a Democrat does there seem to be a disposition to contest, the inference being that there is no chance for such a contestant.

NEW YORK is now under the rulings of a Mayor, Mr. Edward Cooper, who was elected to reform the gigantic evils of Democratic administration in that sadly plundered city. Mr. Cooper is a son of the famous Peter Cooper, an honest man and a citizen with the courage to perform the great duty which it was explicitly understood at the time of election he was voted for to discharge. What a lesson it will be to the country, when these revelations are made, to steer clear of the Democratic party.

THE anti-discrimination bill meets with more general approval now than immediately after its passage by the House. The admission of Mr. Albert Fink, Commissioner of the Trunk lines, that its leading feature—that of charging all shippers the same rate for the same service by the car load—is a just one, is a noticeable fact. What the chances of its passage in the Senate are is still uncertain.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Financial Statements.

Statement of the Road Funds of Keating township for the year 1878.

Valuation of taxable property	$169,000 00
Floating debt	600 00

FUNDED DEBT.

Due Jan. 1, 1879, with interest	2000 00
" 1881, "	775 00

AMOUNT DUE TOWNSHIP.

Uncollected on special duplicate of	1876,	33 00
"	1877,	46 25
"	1878,	881 72
"	1879,	1035 91
Amount in hands of county Com'rs		911 38

H. A. YOUNG,
G. O. TYLER,
Supervisors.

Attest:
C. D. COMES, Clerk.

Statement of the Poor Funds of Keating township for the year 1878:

Valuation of taxable property	$169,000 00
Floating debt	350 00

LIABILITIES.

Expenses for keeping Levi Hoyt	$308 00

AMOUNT DUE TOWNSHIP.

Uncollected on seated duplicate of 1878,	$513 87
unseated	3 8 38

ISAAC DUNTLEY,
S. G. CURTIS,
Poor Masters.

Attest:
C. D. COMES Clerk.—n8

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company at the office of the company, Bradford, Pa., on Monday, the third day of February, 1879, between the hours of two and four p. m., for the purpose of electing directors and officers to serve for the ensuing year.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.
Bradford, Pa., Jan. 2, 1879.—n8 im

Notice.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at its next session to extend an act entitled "An act to change the mode of criminal proceedings in Erie and Union counties approved the first day of May, 1861," to the county of McKean.

P. FORD,
Att'y for Petitioner.
Smethport, Jan. 2, 1879.—8

VEGETINE

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, QUEENS Co.,
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhoea* for over six months, and have tried most every thing; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.

By Dr. T. B. FORMAN, M. D., for
MRS. WM. H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE

For CANCERS and CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

Read it.

ASHLEY, WASHINGTON Co., ILL., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humors. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the happy influence which it excited, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DEFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.

DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.—If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify, and cure such diseases, [illegible] after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, is it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the Great Blood Purifier. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon public attention.

VEGETINE

I regard it as a valuable FAMILY MEDICINE.

Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—[illegible]

REV. WM. MCDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

VEGETINE

The M. D.'s have it.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

S. B. DEPRIEST, M. D., Druggist,
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE

Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

IS THERE
TROUBLE
IN YOUR
FAMILY?
TAKE THE
MINER
AND SETTLE IT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A
RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.

THE BRADFORD MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Is one of our State Institutions.

Organized under our New Constitution: chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against Fire and Lightning on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company before they have fully investigated them.

The Company Commences Business with $200,000.

Insurance property subscribed as the law directs, and prepared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fancy salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses *promptly*; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.

Farm Buildings a Specialty.

They are protected against Lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:

DIRECTORS.

Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S. Johnston, L. G. Peck, A. H. Borchert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H. Hilliard.

OFFICERS.

Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Aeck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 2nd, at their office in Bradford, PA., the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or brick in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detached mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.

I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

BETTER TIMES!

And the general Revival in Business now so confidently looked for, will surely bring higher prices for all manufactured goods particularly for *FURNITURE*, which is at present being sold at prices based upon extremely low figures for labor and materials. There cannot be a more favorable TIME to buy, and as we give purchasers the advantage of buying at Retail, at our Factory at Regular Wholesale Prices, we claim that it is the BEST PLACE.

Albert Best & Co.

MANUFACTORY & WAREROOMS.

39 & 41 PERRY STREET,

NEAR MAIN STREET.

BUFFALO, N Y.

☞ Photographs to select from will be sent to customers unable to visit our Factory.

1514

Buy only the genuine

BsUcFaFlAeLsO.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Buffalo Scale Co.,

322 to 334 Exchange Street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency,* and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self Abuse; as *Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age*, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence.—The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking

Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.

☞ Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15-45-ly

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

A CURE FOR ALL!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT!

Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any Internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all skin diseases.

Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. Haydock, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

15-45 v1) HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,
FINEST AND
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
Ever Brought to Smethport.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing
A SPECIALTY.

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,
Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY
By Trading at the
CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALLGOODS JUST RECEIVED.
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
and MILLINERY
LADIES FURNISHING GOODS
Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No. ...... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN B. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS.} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis.

CLAPP BROS. & CO.,

WHOLESALE JEWELERS.

A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

DEALERS! SEND FOR CATALOGUE!!! PLEASE CALL WHEN IN THE CITY!

Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

161 State St., CHICAGO.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Jan. 16, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
W. T. CALLAR, W. M.
G. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGNER, pastor. [illegible] prayer meetings on [illegible] evenings at 7½ p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. Walter, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 6 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m., service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—Roswell Sartwell, Smethport
Prothonotary.—John R. Brawley, Bradford.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, N. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.
Comm'rs Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.
Jury Com'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.
Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.
County Surveyor—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M L Armstrong
Ass't Burgess—H L McCoy
Council—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin
Constable—M. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—L Rogers D D Hamlin R L Knapp R G Brown R Sartwell L Burlingame
Poormasters—E F Walker O W Gallup
Justices—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A B Armstrong

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—Clothes Wringers repaired at Masons'.

—The new Sheriff and family have taken full possession of the jail.

—Hon. L. Rogers came home on Monday and returns to-morrow.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—A fire in Derrick City last Thursday evening destroyed two dwellings and a storehouse.

—The Editorial Association of Pennsylvania meets in Harrisburg on Wednesday, January 22d.

—Cockroaches dipped in marine ink and set at liberty on tinted paper, make very reliable Afghanistan war maps.

—The reason that Sheriff Sartwell does not feed his prisoners on buckwheat is the fear that they will break out.

—The wooden wedding of editor Ferrin and wife, of Little Valley, N. Y., was appropriately celebrated a few days ago.

—The new Commissioners found staring them in the face at their first meeting the fact that the county was in debt, out of money and out of wood.

—Talmage says he belongs to four clubs. We know a man to whom four clubs belonged. The other man raked in the pot, as a bob-tail flush don't count.

—The Port Allegany *Reporter* and Eldred *Eagle* were each compelled to issue half sheets last week owing to the snow blockade delaying their paper.

—Another snow blockade on the B. N. Y. & P. road on Tuesday and no Buffalo mail. This thing is getting monotonous and hardly occasion for comment.

—Col. Dwight, Binghamton's philanthropist, left $5,000 the interest of which is to be expended for an annual Christmas dinner for Binghamton's poor.

—The Olean papers record the marriage of Mr. George Dotterweich to Miss Minnie Wendel, of Norwich township, which occurred in Olean a few days ago.

—At the close of the performance of the Ashtons at Tioga, on Christmas night, Mr. Ashton was presented with a silver headed, ebony cane, by the members of the organization.

—We haven't any more gold dollars than we had before resumption. Some of our subscribers have not resumed specie payment. Step up; we have the paper to exchange for gold.

—Parties who want a good wood contract will please direct their attention to an advertisement in another column headed "Proposals for Wood" and govern themselves accordingly.

—Geo. B. Gates, Gen'l Manager of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R., has appointed G. S. Gatchell General Superintendent of said road, in place of Wm. Robinson, resigned.

—A man never keeps a diary long. At the beginning of the year he records a vow to swear off. After that there are entries of a few simple drunks, a couple of headaches, and the book closes.

—There is no truth in the report that the Jury Commissioners threw out of the wheel the names of all those who were known to be opposed to building the new Court House—so their clerk says.

—Miss Eva Allen, the accomplished daughter of the venerable Prof. Allen, of Alfred University, is giving select readings in some of the neighboring counties. She entertained the Coudersport people last Tuesday evening.

—The German empire has a population of 75,000,000.

—Services are held in the M. E. Church every evening.

—The inhabitants of Manyunk were badly sold the other night. What they mistook for the aurora borealis was a man at a third-story window in a red flannel undershirt.

—Our legal friend J. C. Backus seems to be a stronger "that" money man now than he was before election. We think he could be induced now to stump the county for the [illegible] with Mervin and Kemp.

—A telegram to the *Breeze* announces the Hulings & Guffey well No. 5, Kenzua district, has been drilled through the sand and pronounced dry. This well is located in the southeast corner of warrant No. 3077, on Windfall Run.

—A religious newspaper will go the round of a family circle, and still look bright and clean; but when the family story paper makes the circuit, it looks as if it had served in the capacity of a bustle, and been given to the baby to cut its teeth on.

—Last week was "The Week of Prayer" in all evangelical churches. Friday was set aside to prayer for "the press, for a blessing on publishers, editors and authors." We earnestly hope the prayers will not have been in vain. They surely are needed.—*Ex.*

—Adjutant General Latta is authority for the statement that five thousand militia will be at Harrisburg on the 21st inst. to attend the inauguration ceremonies of Governor Hoyt. This is the largest military body that has gathered in Harrisburg for many years.

—The Sheriff was notified on Wednesday by the Commissioners that the compensation allowed for the board of prisoners in the jail from that date would be two dollars and a half per week. This is a reduction of half a dollar from the last rate, and one dollar and a half from the rate charged a year ago.

—The Bradford *Era* says that on Tuesday afternoon, as a mixed train going out on the Kendall & Eldred railroad was approaching Baker's trestle a box car with eight persons in it jumped the track and rode the entire distance across the bridge on the ties before the train could be stopped. Passengers badly scared, but nobody hurt.

—John Dickinson, one of the oldest engineers on the Erie road, fell dead in the eating-room at Salamanca, on Thursday last. He was eating his lunch just after getting in with his train (21), and suddenly turned pale and fell back into the arms of his conductor, who laid him on the floor dead. He left a wife and three children at Dunkirk.

—We inadvertently omitted to mention the fact in our last issue (for the good reason that we were not then aware of it) that S. W. Smith, Esq., of Port Allegany, was appointed by the Commissioners as their attorney, at a salary of $100 per year. Sam is faithful and vigilant and will save the county many times that amount during the year.

—A young son of Mr. Watson of West Almond got drunk in Angelica recently, ran his horses, spilled himself out and badly froze his hands and ears. The father threatens a civil damage suit. Possibly, also, it would be well to kill the boy; though it may be that a chap old enough to drive a team and do business don't know better than to get beastly drunk.

—After two weeks of trial and tribulations, as well as numberless profanity provocations, we have our engine and boiler fully in shape and running order. During our unavoidable and expensive stoppage an immense amount of job work has accumulated on our hands, which we are running off as fast as possible. We pray our friends to be patient but a little longer. We know you want the work; but the Lord knows we want the pay for it full as badly.

—A Chicago burglar says that half a dozen newspapers scattered over the floors are a terror to men of his craft, as they dare not handle them or walk over them. Thus do we have another illustration of the power of the press. Newspapers are a burglar alarm. And yet some persons, we've been told, actually take a paper five or ten years and then refuse to pay for it. In fact there is just such a person in this borough.

—If the winter continues as it has begun it will be one of the most remarkable in history. The two storms which have already occurred are almost unparalleled in extent and severety, reaching not only over all North America east of the Rock Mountains, but all Europe and Asia. The fall of snow over large areas has been remarkable, and the present extreme has been rarely equalled in prevalence over a vast scope of country and extreme severity.

—On Monday, December 23d, Seneca Carr, a son of Richard Carr, of Clearfield, met with a fatal accident under the following circumstances: Young Carr, aged about fifteen years, and another boy, went out hunting, and while passing through a thick undergrowth the gun of the latter was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in the bowels of Carr, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes.

—A good pun, gotten off on New Year's day, is accredited to one of our young citizens. It is alleged that he was a little "mellow" on that day, and that a friend meeting him remarked: "I thought you was a Murphyite?" To which he replied, "Well, I was; but you know Congress passed a law that resumption should take place on January 1st, 1879, and I have just resumed."

—The editor of the Nashville *Advocate* says: "With pen and paper, with types and printer's ink, I've been familiar since boyhood. This long experience gives me some insight into the difficulties in the way of successful journalism. It has taught me at least this one thing—that incessant toil is the one indispensible condition of journalistic success. There can be no rest to the editor.

—County Auditors J. J. Roberts and C. L. Bellows commenced overhauling the account of the county on Monday. Auditor Vosburg was not able to be in attendance on account of an unlooked for press of business. They appointed H. F. Barbour as clerk and proceeded at once to "tackle" the Treasurer's accounts, which occupied their time until to-day noon. The session will probably last a couple of weeks, if not longer.

—Leon Lewis might better have remained on the staff of the New York *Ledger* than try to start a paper of his own,—one as large as the *Ledger* "all at once." Leon has gone to Europe, with his wife's neice, fifteen years of age, leaving lage debts, mortgaged property and clamorous creditors.

—An act of Assembly approved the 23d of March, 1877 (Pamphlet Laws, page 12), requires the constables of every borough and township to give twenty days' notice preceding every February election in such districts where a vacancy occurs in the office of Justice of the Peace, and the notice must state the cause of vacancy, whether by the expiration of commission, death, removal, resignation or otherwise.

—Mr. Lucius Rogers, of M'Kean, was on Tuesday last elected Journal Clerk of the Senate for the eleventh time, and each time practically without opposition, a fact which speaks volumes for the able and conscientious manner in which he has performed the duties of the position. We congratulate the Senate on its selection of a Journal Clerk, and Mr. Rogers on his good fortune in again securing his re-election.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

—A Sawyer City woodchopper being sick, and thinking he was going to die, told two friends that four years ago he was concerned in a robbery near Elmira, the proceeds of which were buried under the abutment of the Erie bridge across the Chemung river. The two friends quickly left him to his fate, and now that he is recovering he is tormented with fears that they have gone after the buried treasure, and will get it if they have to tear down the bridge or dig the river up.

—If you rub a cat's tail in the dark, you can produce a certain amount of electricity. An old lady who keeps about twenty cats is hugging herself at that thought, for, as she sagely observes, she will be able to have the electric light on her premises at a very cheap rate, produced from her cats, and so save her gas bills. The difficulty, however, is to get the proper generator, or a machine which will store up the electricity of the cats, and condense it for transmition to the carbon points.

—January, the first month of the year is said to have been added with February by King Numa Pompilius, to the year which previously had but ten months.—The name January was given the month in honor of the two-faced God Janus, to whom its first day which looks back upon the old year and forward upon the new, was scared. January originally had but twenty-nine days, but when he reformed the calendar Julius Cæsar gave it two additional days.

—The *Olean Times* put it thus: "We can't afford to send the *Times* right along year after year to men who do not pay, or make any effort to, simply because they are "good, clever fellows," and always treat us well. We shall be sorry to "shake" them; but then, in fairness to our creditors, and in justice to ourself, we must do it. We can't stand everything in these hard times. To expect us to keep the paper running forever and a day, without *some consideration*, is asking too much. We can't stand the pressure."

—Thos. Hanlon, of New Albany, Ind., was shot by an assassin the other day. The ball entered his abdomen, passed directly through his body between the stomach and diaphragm, and lodged under the skin in the back. The doctors say that Hanlon's wonderful recovery is due to the fact that he had not eaten either dinner or supper that day, so that the bullet was able to cut through him without injury. Persons who contemplate accompanying a target excursion or a party of Smethport gunners should remember this important fact.

— Albert C. Woodcock, residing at Harmontown, Potter county, Pa., was killed on Monday, by a load of lumber turning over on him. He was riding from Ellisburg with another person as a passenger for Wellsville, and when but a short distance out from the starting point, the load capsized, falling upon and crushing Mr. Woodcock. He was sixty years of age, a worthy and respected citizen and was a cousin of M. E. T. Woodcock, of this village. For many years deceased was a citizen of the town of Willing. —*Belmont Reporter.*

—On Friday morning last a young lad named Torrey was found in the road, just below Ceres, frozen to death. On Thursday the lad, who was of very weak mind, was at Oswayo and started for Wellsville on foot. He took the wrong road, going down the Oswayo Creek, and it is supposed that he walked nearly all of that bitter cold night. He was seen passing through Ceres just after daylight and was not seen again until his body was found in the road a few hours later frozen stiff. His remains were taken to Wellsville.—*Enterprise.*

—A serious accident resulting in the death of a young man (we have not learned his name) who some time ago dropped his jacknife into a 26,000 barrel tank of oil. Yesterday the oil was drawn off to about a foot, when he endeavored to obtain his knife by being lowered into the tank by a rope under his arms, his friends lowering him to the bottom. When it was discovered he did not move, he was quickly withdrawn but the spark of life had fled, he having suffocated almost instantly upon his descent. The above took place on Kansas Branch.—*Bradford Era.*

We have learned since the above was in type that the unfortunate man was James Stuart, one of the three brothers that drilled the Haskill well in this borough.

—Some fellow in Virginia prophesied that the world would come to an end last Sunday, but if we have been transplanted to another world we don't know it. We don't believe the thing happened. To be sure the weather is a trifle more mild than it was last week, but even now it is nothing like that hot place we have been told about, and the bills come in just as they did, and there is the same call for beefsteak, potatoes, and bread-and-butter there was last Saturday. No, we don't think our relations have been altered. Everything looks quite familliar. All seems mundane. Hence we conclude our prophetic friend was a trifle mistaken in his reckoning, as thousands have been before him. Reader, if a lunatic ever tells you the world is coming to an end in any specified time, and thereby desires to frighten people, kick him; tell him that none but God knows when the time will be.

Wanted.

150,000 feet of Elm, White Oak and Maple logs. To be delivered at the Rogers Mill, Smethport, Pa. For terms and particulars, call at the Extract Works.

Apples for Sale.

Charles Douglass has just received a car load of fine apples which he is selling at retail or wholesale, at very low prices. Call at his store and examine the fruit. 2-w

Proposals for Wood.

Bids will be received by the County Commissioners up to Thursday January 23, 1879 for furnishing thirty cords of three foot wood, delivered at the Court House.

By order of Commissioners,
H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Important.

L. W. Mason has rented shop and tools of M. A. Sprague, and will in the future have full control of the tin and sheet iron department. Farmers, now is the time for ordering tin-sap buckets and pans for sugar making. Orders left at shop, on Fulton st., between Main and King will receive prompt attention.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF CO. COMMISSIONERS.—It was decided at the last meeting of the County Commissioners that they would hold regular meetings on the First Monday of each month for the transaction of such business as may arise. It was also decided to set aside the first Tuesday succeeding each court week for the settling of such costs in Commonwealth cases as the county is directed or legally bound to pay.

FURTHER ABOUT THE WHEELER TRACT. —We stated last week on the authority of one of the Bradford papers that A. J. Wheeler had sold his 800 acre tract south of Rixford to Warren parties for $30,500. It seems the report was not altogether reliable, judging by the following statement from the *Breeze* under date of yesterday. It says: "The A. J. Wheeler tract, one mile southwest of here (Rixford) has at last been sold to T. Struthers of Warren, Logan Brothers of Philadelphia, and other parties whose names were not ascertained. The price paid was $12,000 and an eighth royalty. According to the papers passed, the sale amounts to simply a bonus and an eighth reserve. Mr. Beatty, of Warren, is not in this purchase, and was not in the reported sales some two weeks ago, as he considered the price asked by Mr. Wheeler—of $20,000 and condition same as in present sale—altogether too high. The price which was given two weeks ago as $30,500 and an eighth reserve, was never offered, or asked. We understand the parties having the Wheeler lands propose subdividing and leasing for immediate operations."

Almost a Murder.

Tuesday evening a colored man named Philip Baxter, received a fearful wound on the face from a razor in the hands of another dark-skinned white man named Ben Wright. The cutting resulted from some ill-feeling said to have been created at the late colored ball. What was the occasion we have not taken the trouble to learn. On the night in question the two men were at the corner of Laurens and Fourth-st., quarreling, when Wright slashed Baxter with the ever-at-hand razor, inflicting a terrible gash which, as likely as not, may prove fatal. The wound was made by one quick, strong sweep, the cut beginning in the base of the ear, extending down the side of the cheek to the point of the chin, and then curving abruptly upward to and partially severing the lower lip. All the facial muscles, veins and arteries on that side were completely severed, exposing the bone. Baxter bled profusely, and had it not been a very cold night, the blood coagulating rapidly, he would have bled to death in an hour. Dr. Mudge was called and sewed up the frightful gash, and the man is now lying in a little shanty near the Narrow Gauge shops in a very critical condition. Had the cut been an inch lower down, the juglar vein and throat would have been cut, and Baxter made a dead man in fifteen minutes. If he does not die yet, it will be wonderful, as all the facial glands which assist in the processes of assimilation and deglutition of food have been severed. Wright quickly disappeared after his bloody work, and as we write had not been arrested.—*Olean Record.*

Some Interesting Statistics.

From various tables heretofore published in the *Derrick*, we are enabled to make the following compilation of interesting statistical information, which all oilmen who wish to be well posted should cut out and preserve:

Wells drilled in Pennsylvania oil fields during 1877	[illegible]
Wells drilled in 1878	[illegible]
A reduction in 1878 of	[illegible]
Total number of dry holes, 1877	[illegible]
Dry holes in 1878	[illegible]
A reduction in 1878 of	[illegible]
Total wells drilling in Pennsylvania oil fields December 31, 1877	423
Wells drilling December 31, 1878	241
A decrease of	182
Total rigs up and building in Pennsylvania oil field December 31, 1877	328
Rigs up and building December 31, 1878	250
A decrease of	78
	Barrels.
Average daily production, as shown by the pipe line runs for 1877	35,501
Average daily production for 1878	[illegible]
Average daily shipments from the regions as shown by the pipe line reports, in 1877	31,160
Daily shipments in 1878	37,471
Total stock in the custody of the different pipe line companies Dec. 31 '77	2,857,088
Stock December 31, 1878	4,237,500
Total sales and resales at the Oil City Oil Exchange in 1878	91,740,000
Daily average a little more than	300,000
Average price of United certificates at the Oil City Oil Exchange in 1878	$1 17¼
Total value at average price	$107,791,500
Daily average business	355,135
Brokerage at $2.2	671,702
Highest price of the year, Feb. 4, 1878	$1 51¼
Lowest price of the year, Sept. 27, 1878	76¾
Total exports from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond and Boston to Europe during 1877, gallons	308,000,115
Same time, 1878, gallons	304,387,850

The official export figures have not yet come to hand, but will be published as soon as we can obtain them from the Bureau of Statistics. The figures given are from Eugene Piton's circular, which we believe reports only the oil taken to Europe. The official figures will doubtless increase the above for the year 1878 something like 20,000,000 gallons, and those of 1877 proportionately. The report shows the stock held by the pipe lines only, and does not include the oil at the wells. This can only be estimated, and the estimates vary so much that we will not endeavor to present the figures. —*Oil City Derrick.*

HAPPY FAMILY OF HUMORISTS.

A Description of the Men Who Make the County Laugh—Their Diet.

From Puck.

Walk in ladies and gentlemen, walk in and see the live lion stuffed with sawdust, and the cast-iron tiger from the jungles of Bengawl! See 'em a-layin' down hamicably, with the roarin' turkey-buzzard and Mary's little lamb! 'Ere's your only genuwine 'Appy Fam'ly! No connection with the establishment over the way!

How good it is for brothers thus in unity to dwell! Permit us, ladies and gentlemen, to introduce you to the various animiles.

This here is the ferocious *Hawkeye* from Burlington. His name in private is Robert Burdette—called Bob for short, in order to add to his dignified appearance.—He feeds on iron-filings and blue, and exudes humor at every pore. He is a very valuable article, having been trained to lecture. His performances are given strictly in private, and he never invites his friends to hear him. All the time, he is an honor to his profession, and we will forgive him and pass on to the Wild and untamed Wills of Norristown. He eats little babies as his daily diet, which accounts for the savage look in his eye. He is known in the profession as the perennial paragrapher. Age cannot wither him, and wouldn't if it could. He is like the elephant in that neither of them has curly hair, but here the resemblance ceases. He can climb a tree. He can also write genuine humor. The elephant cannot. This piece of interesting information in the natural history line is thrown in free of charge, children half-price.

Next comes the Raving Rewey of Worcester. He has been called by his colleague of Burlington, Worcester's favorite Borcester. He was captured at great expense, and brought to New York by the proprietors of the New York *Sun.*—His temperament is of such deadly ferocity that it is not safe to handle him, except with tongs, and then only when in a comatose condition. He ate up a man last week for calling him a Rose. This shows at once his awful appetite and his devotion to the cause of true humor.

The next subject is the Blooming Babbitt of Boston. He is kept tied to a Post, so venomous in his nature. His paragraph-producing capacity is rated at 100 horse-power. He is known as the hirsute humorist, or the bearded bulldozer of the Back Bay.

We now light on the tearing Criswell of the Oil City *Derrick*. He is one of the gems of the collection, and has to be fed three times a day on cowslips and crude petroleum. He is, besides being a paragrapher and a philosopher, a poet, and part author of "Beautiful Snow." He is quite tame.

This member is the leaping Lewis of Detroit. He is too well known to need further comment. Therefore we will simply remark that he is a humorist of the first order, and has a spotted tail.

This is the wilp Wood of the Chicago *Journal*. He feeds on pipe-clay, and evolves statues as well as paragraphs. He is the only one of his kind, and is not dangerous.

This is the New Orleans *Picayune* Fiend. He was spared by the yellow fever, not only to delight and amuse the world, but because the yellow fever was afraid of him.

These wild beasts whom you don't see are of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the ditto *Kronikle-Herald*, the New York *Daily News*, the Rochester *Express*, the New Haven *Register*, and one or two others. They are all estimable characters and humorists of exalted excellence, but they do not appear in the picture because they have not got over New Year's.

And here's the gallivanting Gregory of the Buffalo *Express*. He is a particular tearer, and very dangerous. His specialty is politics. He is chain lightning, plague, pestilence and sudden death to opponents.

Here we come to a couple of German humorists, who hold to their end of the comic business afar off in the western wilds. We haven't the honor of their acquaintance, but we learn that the gentleman with the giglamps is Mr. Weber, of the New York *Freischutz*, and that his stout colleague is Mr. Willich, of the St. Louis *Laterne*, which is the ridiculous wap these foreigners have of spelling lantern.

And here we come to the last of the lot—the galumphing Goldsmith of the *Herald*. His habitat is New York, and he is fed on sole-leather and dried apples in order to produce the effect daily seen in the P. I. column. He is more rabid than some of the other paragraphers, but he has compensating virtues and is one of our most valued friends.

One peculiarity of all these animals is that they are apt to have spasms of ferocity. These generally come on when some one fails to give them credit for their various productions. A few are occasionally attacked by the blue-pencil fever, but these are, happily, in a minority. All are immensely respected by the general public, and are the recipients of a large and constantly-increasing incomes. Some are married. Humorists, like poets, learn in suffering what they teach in paragraphs. Some have had mothers-in-law; others have killed their mothers-in-law. All are good and useful members of society; and their various States have all offered to supply them with homes, free of charge, whenever they wish to retire from business. The home for New York paragraphers is situated at Bloomingdale, N. Y.

There's the crowd, ladies and gentlemen. Fine lot of animals, ain't they.—Admission free, children half-price. See 'em all dwelling in unity together and keeping up the ball of humor while the round earth laughs and the unoccupied undertakers are forced to find solace in the English comic journals.

JAIL PHYSICIAN.—The Commissioners having invited bids from our local physicians for medical attendance upon the prisoners in the jail during the present year, the following were offered:—Dr. Freeman, $50; Dr. H. L. McCoy, $100; Dr. Brown, $100. The bid of Dr. Freeman being the lowest offered, it was accepted. A. B. Armstrong, druggist, offered to furnish medicine for prisoners, on either Dr. McCoy's or Dr. Brown's prescriptions, for $35 per year. W. T. Callar offered to furnish medicine, on Dr. Freeman's prescriptions, at 10 per cent, above cost. Mr. Callar's proposal was accepted.

Boiler Explosion on the B. N. Y. & P.

The following account of the boiler explosion which took place on the B. N. Y. & P. road on Monday, we copy from the Buffalo *Courier*:—A long train of empty gondolas, drawn by two engines, was moving rapidly over the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad yesterday morning, and just as the engines passed Holland station, the boiler of the head engine, No. 24, exploded with terrific force. A strip about four feet wide had been torn from the boiler nearly its entire length, and its fragments were scattered in every direction. The smoke stack was lifted into the air, and tumbling upon the bell of the rear engine, it bounded off upon the station platform and did some slight damage to Mr. Hiram Philips. A brakeman, whose name we did not learn, was struck on the head and knocked down by a falling fragment, but was not badly hurt. The fence boards for some distance along the line were torn away, but, fortunately, the explosion was on the side of the boiler farthest from the station, else some of the numerous passengers who were waiting for the train to Buffalo might have been seriously if not fatally injured. As it was, the principal damage was to the locomotive.

The passenger train due at Buffalo at half-past ten o'clock was delayed for two hours by the wreck. It then proceeded to Springbrook, when orders were received to wait until an engine which had been forwarded from Buffalo to take the place of the one that was exploded should pass. The wind was blowing a gale, and the train, with a hundred passengers on board, was soon snowed in and helpless. Rather than await the pleasure of the railroad officials in getting them to Buffalo, Mr. E. D. Northrup, of Ellicottville, Mr. A. J. Stickney, of Arcade, Mr. Coss, of Olean, and Mr. Higgins, of Rushford, concluded they would foot it. They started on their wearisome tramp and reached here toward evening. This is the second time that Mr. Northrup has had an experience of this character, and he doesn't enjoy it all.

License on Bitters.

We are in receipt of a copy of the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue exempting Dr. Fenner's Capitol Bitters from the operation of the order of October last, requiring dealers in "Bitters" to pay special tax as liquor dealers. The decision is to the effect that Capitol Bitters is a medicine and not a beverage. Persons handling this remedy are therefore fully protected by the stamp affixed to the bottle by the proprietor.

—De Forest Weld is a name known to nearly every family in Western New York. He is an advertiser. The receipts at his Bradford store, the day before Christmas, are said to have been $2,800 and $5,000 at his Jamestown store.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Fresh Oysters.

A full supply of fresh tub oysters is kept constantly on hand at Picard's Bakery and Provision store. He has a neatly arranged eating room connected with his store and will supply them cooked in every style, or will supply families and parties with quantities to suit. 47tf

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Tarageums and Amaroses cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-51 3m

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

An Ameliorating Circumstance.

The agony of neuralgia can be relieved instantaneously by using Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. It also cures rheumatism, toothache, backache, sore throat, etc. Price 25c., 50c. $1.

AS ICE DISAPPEARS UNDER A JULY SUN,

So that hacking cough disappears under the use of "HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM." It soothes and heals the membrane of the lungs, it remedies the night sweats and tightness across the chest, and is universally declared to be the best "balsam" extant. Those having seriously tried many other remedies are speedily relieved by this.

Sample bottles, 25 cents. Large size 50 cts. For sale by A. B. Armstrong Smethport.
15-15 e. o. w. 1y.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.
15-36 eow26t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into ten departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3.00, and for each additional branch $1.00 extra.
R. L. KNAPP,
15-50-tf Sec'y of Board.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.
(Successors to J L Gaitson & Co.)
Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in
Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.
WARREN ROOFING.
Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofs," also repairing old gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.
OFFICE 265 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR ON BALCONY.
W. P. LATHROP STANLEY B. COWING
15-30 y1

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT
Armstrongs Jewelry Store
may be found a full assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.
A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."
A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."
Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine
Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWN'
LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.
Call And Get Prices—Buy And Be Happy.
M. L. ARMSTRONG,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

NEW MEAT MARKET
AND
General Grocery Store
Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.
The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.
DRESSED CHICKENS
furnished at any time.
A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.
J. H. SOWERS.

LEGAL.

Notice.

Western District of Pennsylvania at Pittsburg, this 18th day of December, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. Perry Carter, of Ceres twp., in the County of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
16-7-3t. C. B. ROBARTS, Assignee.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the Bradford Gas Company,—the character and object of such corporation being to furnish gas for fuel and light to the inhabitants of the Borough of Bradford, McKean county, Pennsylvania.
n6-

Notice.

COUNTY OF McKEAN, ss:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Alexander Dross,—*Greeting:*

We command you that all matter of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at our Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the Fourth Monday of February next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife, Sophia Dross, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony which she hath contracted with you the said Alexander Dross, agreeably to the petition and libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

Witness the Honorable Henry W. Williams, President of our said Court at Smethport, this 18th day of December, A. D. 1878.
C. K. SARTWELL, Proth'y.,
per JNO. E. CHADWICK, Deputy.
Allowed by the Court.
Dec. 18, 1878, I certify that the above is a true copy of the writ now in my hands.
n6-4t C. S. KING, Sheriff.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned auditor, appointed at the adjourned term of the Court of Common Pleas for McKean county, held on the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1878, to distribute the money in the hands of C. S. King, sheriff of said county, arising from the sale of the property of Sala Gailetrahl, on *Fi. Fa.* No. 2-8, September Term, 1878, gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of G. A. Berry, Esq., Bradford, Pa., on FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the proceeds of said sale to be present at above mentioned time and place and present their claims; or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.
A. L. KINKEAD,
n8-4t Auditor.

MRS. J. E. SHOEMAKER,
TEACHER OF
Instrumental & Vocal Music.
In all its branches, including THOROUGH BASS.
Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.
TERMS—$[illegible] per term of 24 lessons

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg.
15-5-tf] MRS. H. L. BURLINGAME.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. M. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Backus in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR, }
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors
F. N. TAYLOR. }
Smethport, Pa., Nov. 14, 1878-tf

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,
the only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co. 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-28 y1

Notice of Incorporation.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the February term of court for the incorporation of McKean Lodge No. 388 A. Y. M.
16-4t

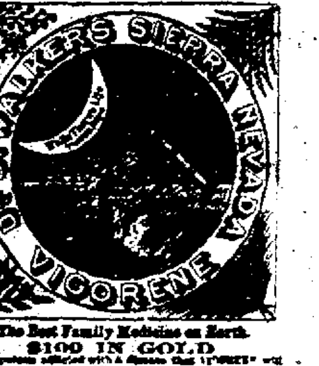
JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch at the MINER Steam Book and Blank Printing House

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-21 y 1

IMPORTANT.
The Meriden Purchasing Co.,
West Meriden, Conn.,
Have issued a most valuable Catalogue for household reference, containing the NET CASH PRICES at which they will sell any of the productions of the
Celebrated Factories of Meriden,
Consisting of every conceivable pattern of
Plain and Ornamental Silver Plated and Cut Glassware, lamps, chandeliers and bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Shears, Scissors and Razors,
The Unrivaled Wilcox & White Organs, the well-known Parker Guns, and Novelties and Specialties of many Descriptions.
Persons desiring standard articles of Unquestionable Merit, for weddings, presents, Ornaments or Use, at MERIDEN PRICES, can procure Catalogue free of charge at the office of this paper, or from
The Meriden Purchasing CO.,
West Meriden, Conn.
v16-n6 tf.

Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together with the silk next to the foot. A sure relief for RHEUMATISM and proof against COLD and DAMP FEET. Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 35 cts. State size of shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.
Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods.
D. W. JOHNSON,
823 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
16-4-1mo

VIGORENE
THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE
for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.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John Howard.

It is the good men do that lives after them. The evil is like a taint in the blood. However long a time it may linger, poisoning as it goes, at last it is eradicated. The good goes on. But it is not always that with a noble heritage left to humanity a name is linked undying. So it seems to have been, however, with the self-denying, simple-living, noble Howard—a man whom "all the blood of all the Howards" would not have ennobled like his life of toil and suffering, spent, as Burke put it, "taking the gauge and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt." After a century has elapsed, the name of Howard is still a watchword, a symbol of the open heart and generous charity, of the soothing hand and soft step, of melting sympathy and watchful care, of the midnight vigil in the halls of the rich and in the huts of the poor. Wherever mighty and unsparing affliction has obliterated all distinctions and fused all men into humanity, and made native nobility in man stand out bright in the darkness of woe, the name of Howard still lives to be a stay and hope for the well and a comfort for the sick and afflicted. It was no accident led to the adoption of the name "Howard Association," of which we hear so much. It was kindred ideas and sympathies which saw in the name of a man who produced a revival of that broad humanity which is the fundamental idea of Christianity, a fit appellation.

John Howard, F. R. S., was born in 1726, at Hockbury, near London, the son of a tradesman, and inherited an independent fortune. It was not used for any low ends, not even for that higher of low ends mentioned by the poet, who advised the acquisition of wealth:

> "Not for to hide it in a ditch
> Not for a train attendant,
> But for the glorious privilege
> Of being independent."

Far from seeking independence, he used it in making himself the slave of humanity in a physical sense, but thereby secured that noble independence of a man whose moral nature lifts him above all trammels of sense and low desires. He was on a mission of mercy to Lisbon, after the great earthquake, when he met with a misfortune which was the director of his future life. Captured by a French privateer his life in prison determined his life-work amongst the wretched and vile, to alleviate sufferings and seek some restoration of the means of moral reform, of which the criminal was deprived by prison life and discipline. He visited most of the prisons of England, and induced the Commons to begin a system of prison reform. From that, 1774, he spent his life traveling over Europe, visiting prisons and hospitals, nursing and relieving the sick, sharing the prison fare with the worst criminals and exhibiting the most heroic devotion. He was temperate, self-denying, simple in habits, and, in diet, rigidly abstemious. In 1790, after a lifetime spent in good works, he died on the field of honor at his post. It may seem that such a life should have ended at home with friends about the couch and the sympathetic hands of wife and children to soothe and caress and catch the whispered farewell of one on whom the curtain has descended in the last act. His last act was one of a piece with his life. A terrible pestilence of fever had broken out on the Black Sea, and he hastened to labor for the relief of the suffering and study the causes of pestilence in the interest of coming generations, when he was stricken down at Cherson, and died away from country, home and friends, but died at his post, walking the dreary round on his beat, guarding others against death. Such a life is fitly perpetuated in the name of Howard in our cities, where hundreds and thousands of heroes, imbued with the same humanity, enlisted in the same cause, win the same bright crown, either in an honorable death nobly won, or in an approving conscience. Perhaps no earthly name lingers or earthly fame is enshrined, but what of that? The commander's name lingers on pages to be written years after, but the reward for duty as honestly and nobly performed has been awarded equally to him who sleeps in an unmarked grave, perhaps never missed from the roll of the world.

Hydrogen.

Hydrogen is not poisonous, and destroys life and extinguishes flames by excluding oxygen, or air. It can be so purified by passing through lime-water, that it may be inhaled for a few moments, but is so light, that it is exhaled at once.

Its lightness fitted it in former times for filling balloons, but coal gas is now much cheaper and more convenient for this purpose. Burning hydrogen and oxygen illustrate the true nature of combustion. When these gases mix and burn, a chemical combination is formed so intense as to produce heat and light. The materials combining are said to undergo combustion. It occurs at the point of contact of the combining. A jet of oxygen will burn in hydrogen as easily as a jet of hydrogen will burn in oxygen. Each gas is a combustible and supports the combustion of the other. The terms combustible and supporter of combustion are complements of each other. Ordinarily the oxygen of the air is the supporter of combustion and the bodies that it burns are combustibles. Coal gas is a combustible and air is the supporter of combustion. Oil and tallow are combustibles, but the air is the supporter of their combustion, so that the amount of heat and light any given quantity of gas may yield depends upon the amount and purity of the air in which it burns. Economy no less than health demands perfect ventilation in our dwellings.

Plunge a lighted candle into an inverted jar of hydrogen. The gas ignites and burns, while the lighted candle expires. So hydrogen does not support combustion. Place a mouse, or other animal, in a jar of the same gas. The animal in a few moments dies from want of oxygen. So hydrogen does not support life.

One atom of oxygen may combine with two atoms of hydrogen and form water. Hold a cold tumbler over a burning jet of hydrogen, and the water formed will be condensed on the inner surface of the tumbler. Mix two measures of hydrogen with five measures of air. Ignite them and they explode violently. The hydrogen gun, or a tin tube closed at one end and a priming hole near this end, may receive one-fifth its bulk of hydrogen; close its other end with a cork and ignite the gas at the priming hole illustrates the explosive power of these mixed gases. The two combine and form water. The heat generated by the combination expands the water into steam. The steam condenses at once, produces a vacuum. Air fills at once the empty space and causes an explosive sound. Make soap bubbles by forcing hydrogen into suds. They will contain hydrogen. As they rise ignite them by a small taper and they explode and detonate.

A hydrogen flame gives great heat, but very little light. The ordinary coal gas is composed mostly of hydrogen and carbon. Igniting it merely ignites the hydrogen. The oxygen of the air supports the burning and ignites the carbon. The carbon, in burning, produces the light. The hydrogen and oxygen the heat.

Hydrogen is easily obtained by pouring cold diluted sulphuric acid on very small bits of zinc in an open jar, covered with a cork, through which a small glass tube be passed. The gas evolved will rise to the upper part of the tube, and may be ignited. Let the gas first evolved be expelled, so that no air may remain in the jar, and mixing with the hydrogen cause an explosion.

Young Swell—"I should like to have my mustache dyed." Polite barber—"Certainly, did you bring it with you?"

Domestic Recipes.

Filled Peppers.—Cut the lids off two dozen large green peppers, leave out seeds and soak in salt water over night; slice fine a cabbage, mix with it one ounce white mustard seed and one ounce cloves, fill the peppers and tie the lids on; cover with cold boiled cider vinegar.

Calf's Foot Jelly.—Take two calves feet; add to them one gallon of water; boil them down to one quart; strain, and when cold remove all fat; then add the whites of six or eight eggs (well beaten), half a pound of sugar and the juice of four lemons; mix well. Boil for a minute, constantly stirring, then strain through a flannel bag.

Cocoanut Pudding.—Soak three tablespoonsful tapioca in cold water over night; boil one quart of milk; add tapioca and boil five minutes; then add yolks of four eggs, three tablespoonsful desiccated cocoanut; boil ten minutes; turn into a dish to cool, beat the whites and two tablespoonsful of sugar to a foam; spread on the top and scatter over with cocoanut; set in the oven to brown a little.

Spiced Halibut.—Boil two or three pounds of halibut in salt and water about half an hour; then put into a stone pot, with half a tea-spoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and allspice. Cover with vinegar and shut it up. When cold it is a nice relish for luncheon or tea, or to take to a picnic.

Celery Pickles.—Take good-sized cucumbers; slice thin, cross-grain, on a vegetable-cutter, and let stand over night in a weak brine; drain; then take enough vinegar to cover them, and put on the stove, and to a gallon of vinegar put a quarter of a pound of celery seed and a quarter of a pound of white mustard seed; boil half an hour, and pour over the pickles; put a weight on them.

Cream Beer.—Two and a quarter pounds of sugar, two ounces of tartaric acid, juice of one lemon, three pints of water. Boil five minutes; when cold add the whites of three eggs, beaten, one cup of flour, an ounce of flavoring; bottle and keep cool; put two tablespoonsful in a tumbler of water and one-third tea-spoonful of soda.

Ginger Snaps.—One cup of lard, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little water. Boil the sugar, molasses and lard five minutes; let it cool, then add the other ingredients, and flour to make stiff; bake in a quick oven and keep in a dry, open place.

French Mustard.—Two and a half pounds of mustard, one quart of vinegar, two-thirds pound of brown sugar. Boil the vinegar and sugar, taking off the scum. Brown half the mustard and mix with the other half; add by degrees to the sugar and vinegar. Set in a cool place.

Ice Cream.—If you want a very rich ice cream take two quarts pure cream, one pound powdered white sugar, the whites of four eggs; flavor to taste and freeze.

Plum Jelly.—Pour boiling water over the plums sufficient to cover them. Pour off the water immediately and drain. Then put the plums in a preserving kettle with boiling water enough to cover them again, and boil until they begin to open and some of the juice is extracted; pour off the liquid and strain it; to each pint of juice add one pound of white sugar; return to the kettle and boil from twenty to thirty minutes, as it may require, and you will have the most delicious jelly you ever tasted. The plums may be used for sauce or pies and are as good as though they had not gone through the above operation. Common wild plums make as nice jelly as any other kind.

What a Diver Sees.

"In the course of your life you must have seen a great many things under water?"

"The divers who work for wrecking companies see many curious things, and have very strange experiences. I will give you one instance by way of illustration. You remember the wreck of the Atlantic, on the coast of Maine? Well, John O'Neil, the Eastport (Me.) diver, was employed to raise the bodies. He made several descents, but failed to open the cabin doors. At last he succeeded. As the cabin door was opened, the first thing he saw was two women fully dressed suspended in the water. The rush of water carried them toward him, and they appeared to be alive. He stepped back in horror, and it was some time before he gained sufficient courage to enter the cabin. There he found the women who were passengers on that ill-fated ship kneeling and holding each other by the hands, as if they had been engaged in prayer when the steamer went down. He then went into the smoking room. The cabin was in the wildest disorder. Chairs and tables were turned upside down, bottles were scattered about, and the men lay on the floor as if they had perished during a drunken revel. Most of them had pistols in their hands. Scenes like this are common in sunken vessels which carry passengers down with them."—*New York World.*

"Millions for Defense, but Not a Cent for Tribute."

In reply to a correspondent, the New York Journal of Commerce states that the author of this patriotic declaration was Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, a distinguished officer of the American revolution, who uttered it when ambassador to the French republic in 1790. It will be remembered that the French Directory was hostile to this country, and he was ordered to leave France, but he returned, by order of President Washington, with Marshall and Gerry as associates. The negotiations went on slowly, and the American commissioners were finally told that nothing could be accomplished until the French Government, then very corrupt, had received a present in money. Talleyrand submitted this to the commissioners, intimating that the alternative would be war.

"War be it then!" replied Pinckney; "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

Last Romances of the Summer.

A man who ran away from San Francisco because his wife had threatened to kill him if he remained there, has suddenly returned to prove in the court that she is not a widow, and thus to prevent her getting the insurance on his life. An Illinois farmer has whipped a young gentleman and incapacitated him for active duty for several weeks simply because he would go buggy-riding with the only daughter of the household. A Danbury man got divorced from his wife a few years ago and married again. His second wife has given him an heir, and he has secured the first wife's services as nurse.

The anvil used at Valley Forge, Pa., in shoeing the horses of the Continental army, has been found in the old mill, Phœnix Iron Works. The anvil was resurrected from a pile of cleanings from cavalry stables, by one Snyder, in whose possession it remained till about 1830, when it was presented to J. Rogers' gun works, at the Forge, as an United States relic. Was afterwards bought at public sale, by Eph. Vanderslice, and finally sold by him to the Phœnix Iron Works, with old iron, and used by Alexander Russell, in their smithy, several years. From thence it found its way to the mill. A committee was appointed to reverently gather up the old relic, and return it to its old home, at the forge, for the Centennial.

ALL SORTS.

All honest men will bear watching. It is rascals who can't stand it.

Beaconsfield only gets the garter. We thought he was to have the whole widow.

What riles a country Postmistress is to have a postal-card come to the office written in French.

It is estimated that $35,000,000 have been taken out of Utah mines since their first discovery.

The light of lightning, and its reflections will penetrate through a distance of 150 to 200 miles.

It is wonderful how a man may shut and smile, and still be willing—to smile again.

So live that when thy summons comes you won't fear the constable who serves it on you.

During the year 1877, [illegible] persons were killed, and 3,703 injured by railroad accidents in Great Britain.

The Egyptian government has resolved to establish a weekly line of steamers between Alexandria and the Island of Cyprus.

A banker having married a fat old widow with $100,000, says it wasn't his wife's face that attracted him so much as her *figure.*

A Frenchman, M. Trouve, has devised a telephone, which is a modification of Bell's, but said to be an improvement upon it.

It is impolitely said that a woman always glances in the plate-windows as she passes along the street to see how her dress looks.

"My son," said an old lady, "how must Jonah have felt when the whale swallowed him?" "Down in the mouth," was young hopeful's reply.

A Massachusetts woman has pledged $25,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the theological department of Oberlin College.

Erie, Pa., has about forty gas wells which furnish gas for illuminating and heating, and five others are to be put down as soon as possible.

Italian padrones, who beat and ill-treat their children, force them to beg, and then dissipate with the proceeds, are becoming a Boston Institution.

Professor Vogel, in the Deutsche Rundschau reckons the annual consumption of silver for photographic purposes to be 9,000,000 marks, or about $2,250,000.

The streets of Paris are kept so clean and tidy that the people who are run over and killed do not look so mussed up as a New Yorker who slips on an orange peel.

A German physician has discovered that if one-fifth part of oil of turpentine be added to chloroform, the latter can be administered without danger of asphyxia.

A Boston brewer has employed a Cincinnati man to superintend his brewery at a salary more than twice as large as that of the president of Harvard university.

A New York woman says there would be thousands more tramps than now if it were not for the noble self-sacrifice of the fair sex in marrying and supporting them.

The German finances are sick. Last year's revenues fell fifteen million marks below the estimates. But Germany in this particular is only in the national fashion.

A North Carolina editor declares that "the man who will read a newspaper three or four years without paying for it will pasture a goat on the grave of his grandfather."

Of the Czar's 80,000,000 subjects, only 1,100,000 receive public official instruction, and the larger fraction of that number are Finns who have remained Scandinavian.

There is more unadulterated joy over the capture of one solitary mosquito on the inside of the netting than in circumventing the million and ninety-nine on the outside.

The London papers tell of a young Scotch gentleman who rode from Kilmarnock to London and back again, over eight hundred miles on a bicycle, making, in his longest day's travel, one hundred and twelve miles.

A soldier hired himself to a farmer to dig his early potatoes; after a hearty breakfast on a hot August morning the new help seated himself in the shade of the barn, saying to the farmer, "Now, if you want your potatoes dug, bring them along."

There are at this moment the unprecedented number of thirty-three iron-clads in the British navy, besides many unarmored frigates and corvettes of recent construction. Of the iron-clads in commission fourteen are in the Mediterranean with Admiral Hornby and Lord John Hay.

A letter says that the women in the Oneida community are, almost without exception, pale, haggard and sad-faced. Any woman would be that whose baby was taken away from her at its birth, and mixed in among a number of other babies so that she would never know her own child again.

"I know where there is another arm just as pretty as this one," said a young Oil Citizen to his sweetheart, as he pinched her fair arm yesterday evening. The storm that quickly gathered upon the lady's brow as quickly passed away when the young man pinched her other arm and said, "It is this one, dear."

The yellow bags which are used to cover hams are sometimes colored with chrome yellow (chromate of lead,) a dangerous poison. There does not exist for this most objectionable practice the slightest excuse, for tumeric, which gives an almost equally bright color, is both cheap and harmless.

"Peter, what are you doing to that boy?" said a schoolmaster. "He wanted to know if you take ten from seventeen how many will remain? So I took ten of his apples, to show him; and now he wants I should give them back." "Well, why don't you do it then?" "Coz, sir, then he would forget how many is left."

The large-leaved plantain of the dooryard is said to be a sure remedy for the toothache. The leaves are chopped finely, packed closely in a bottle and covered with strong alcohol for a week. With this tincture a piece of cotton or wool is saturated and the latter is placed in the aching cavity. The medicine is also used internally in minute doses.

During a dense fog a Mississippi steamboat took landing. A traveler, anxious to go ahead, came to the unperturbed manager of the wheel and asked why they stopped. "Too much fog: can't see the river." "But you can see the stars overhead." "Yes," replied the urbane pilot, "but until the biler busts we ain't going that way." The passenger went to bed.

The late Cardinal Franchi was a charming table-talker, and after keeping all the table in a roar while upon a visit to Cardinal Manning, scandalized his host by taking out his cigar-case and offering cigars all around. He was not enthusiastic about the conversion of England to Catholicism. "It will not come in our day," he said, "not till we cannonize Saint Mammon."

"Is this seat next to you engaged?" asked the traveler of a young lady in the cars. "Yes, sir, it is." "Who's engaged it?" "A gentleman, I believe," she said. "Well, he can't engage a seat this way and not sit in it. I don't see any baggage. Where's his baggage?" And he was on the point of sitting down when the young lady, mustering all her courage, exclaimed: "O! sir, I'm his baggage."

The sailors of the Mediterranean have a curious antidote for sea-sickness. Iron rust in water, drunk freely, while at the same time a small pouch, containing roasted salt and flowers of thyme, is tied upon the region of the navel as firmly as can be borne, to lessen and gradually subdue the antiperistaltic motions of the stomach caused by the rolling of the vessel. This latter preparation was known to the ancient Greeks.

A little girl asked a minister, "Do you think my father will go to heaven?" "Why, yes, my child. Why do you ask?" "Well, because if he don't have his own way there he won't stay long."

Roebling, the engineer who devised the Brooklyn bridge, estimated its outside cost at three million dollars. Over ten millions have been spent upon it already, and much more will be necessary to finish it.

"Papa," said a bright boy who had just come home from a sleight-of-hand entertainment, "I wish I was a conjurer." "Why, my son?" "I would turn you into a rat, call up the cat, and wouldn't I have fun!"

The authorities of New York pension their superannuated policemen. Lately two were retired at respectively 65 and 70 years of age, after being in service from 25 to 30 years, on the snug sum of $600 per annum.

The Summit [illegible] thinks a negro in that place committed a baser act than stealing the nickels from a dead man's eyes. He stole the spade that had been left at the grave to await the coming of the funeral procession.

Scotland is a very Sabbatarian country, and Glasgow is its commercial capital, yet in that pious city there are 2,248 shops opened for trading on Sundays, and filthy lucre flows over their counters just as if it was the middle of the week.

An Indianapolis barber, who went into the ministry, was suddenly called upon one Sunday to baptize three candidates. He got along very well, but after baptizing the first, he astonished his congregation by lustily shouting "Next!"

The St. Joseph county, Mich., Republican has found a curiosity more wonderful than anything Barnum ever exhibited. It is a tramp who when offered work by W. Watson, of Burr Oak, accepted the offer and is doing faithful service.

When placed under a microscope the sting of a bee presents a point of dazzling beauty, but when placed in the end of a man's nose it takes on the semblance of a rat-tail file dipped in vitriol, and brings out words as rough as a grindstone.

A belle of this city expresses great contempt for those of her sex who resort to arsenic for the purpose of enhancing their personal charms. She says she has accomplished the same object, without experiencing any of the deleterious effects by saturating lumps of sugar with cologne water and eating them.

It is stated that H. Dussault lately accomplished the feat of walking upon water at Taunton, Massachusetts. He walked a quarter of a mile on Taunton river in six minutes. He wears a pair of patent shoes made of tin, about one foot wide and three long, in which air is confined, and he makes his way in a sort of skating gait.

The great silver ledge on the south side of the Santa Anna mountains, in Los Angeles county, California, appears to be a bonanza of great extent and richness. It is six feet thick of solid ore, remarkably uniform, and assaying from $100 to $400 per ton. It is right alongside of one of the finest agricultural regions in the world.

The will of Mrs. De Tourville, who was murdered by her husband in the Tyrol in 1876, is in litigation in the London probate court. It bequeathed her estate, amounting to some $200,000, to her husband, who is serving out a life sentence for her murder, and has assigned his interest. The next of kin to the lady are contesting the will.

Many mechanics have been sorely tried when pouring lead around a damp or wet joint, to find it explode, blow out or scatter, from the effects of steam generated by the heat of the lead. The whole trouble may be stopped by putting a piece of resin the size of the end of a man's thumb, into the ladle and allowing it to melt before pouring.

In England the bicycle business is assuming large dimensions. There are 130 makers, a million pounds are invested in the business, and sixty thousand bicycles are in existence in London and the provinces. Business people use the bicycle on going to and returning home from the cities, sometimes from five to ten miles away, or in paying visits many miles off.

Since 1865 the number of female students entered for the courses at the Faculty of Medicine in Paris has been 32. Of this number 9 have graduated, viz: Mmes. Garrett, (1870), Putnam (1871), Bres (1875), Ribard (1876), Barker, Bovell, Ocamkoff, Gortschakoff and Dahms (1877). The number at present studying in Paris is 23, of whom 6 are English, 12 Russian and 5 French.

The Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter contains a suggestive editorial on "Color Blindness—Its Dangers and Detection." Statistics show that in New England one person out of every twenty is color blind, and the proportion is probably equally large in other parts of the country. The editor asks, in view of these facts, whether the railroad companies take any pains to ascertain that their engineers, signal men, etc., have not such a dangerous defect of vision. Most of the railroads in Europe subject their employees to severe tests in regard to this matter.

A remarkable character at Serajevo, Bosnia, is a fanatical dervish named Hadji Loja. He is said to be the tallest man in Bosnia, and always walks about in tattered and fantastic attire. Summer and winter he goes barefooted, and during the Ramazan period becomes half naked. His practice is to beg alms, with which he feeds dogs around the mosques. While rapt in a holy trance he has murdered many Christians, but has never been brought to book and punished for his crimes and malefactions.

"How old are you?" a stranger asked a little fellow who was selling newspapers at the corner of a Paris boulevard, carefully reckoning up his gains, and giving change with a practiced hand. "Six," was the laconic reply. "And how long have you been carrying on this business?" With a roguish look, and bending down to fold his newspapers on the pavement, as if to show how easy it was for him to attend to two things at once, he answered, "How long? Oh, ever since I was a child!"

Forty-five millions of pairs of sewed shoes and 55,000,000 of pairs of pegged shoes were made and sold by the manufacturers of the United States in 1877, and 85 per cent of the work done on these shoes was done by machinery. The uppers are cut out by hand, simply because of the variableness of the quality of the leather in the same skin. The soles are cut out by machinery, and the binding, pasting, closing, crimping, stitching, heeling and polishing are done by machinery, without the aid of human hands.

A venerable fraud has been revived in England. A stylishly dressed gentleman goes round to the art galleries professing great admiration of the works of the divinely gifted Smith, and wanting to buy a Smith at any price. The dealer has no Smiths in his collection, and the amateur is very sad. Next day a man comes round with two fine examples of Smith in his latest manner; doesn't know their value or whether there is any demand for them, but wants to sell them. The dealer puts the two facts together, and does not buy.

Mr. John Corbin, of New Harmony, Ind., is the inventor of a machine for drying grain, flour, meal, malt, sugar, and similar articles by the use of steam. The invention consists of a revolving hollow center shaft having steam supply and exhaust pipes, in connection with a fixed hollow ring and hollow radial arms at one end of the shaft, and with a loose adjustable hollow ring applied by hollow arms and a sliding hub to the shaft. The loose ring is connected by flexible pipes with the center shaft, and the rings and arms are longitudinally connected by steam pipes jointed.

Little English, the shiner, worked in with a Sunday school excursion the other day, and there was a look of awful disgust on his face as he came into the office yesterday to relate his experience. "In the first place," he began, "I sot down on two cheers on the bow of the boat, an' I was gittin' a luvly breeze right between the eyes when along comes one o' them kind eyed deacons an' sez he: 'Now, my dear hangel, you git up n fly right smart!' I had ter cave, an' tuk one o' the cheers, an' a fat woman tuk the other. I was slidin' along fur a stool when a big good boy what kin learn ten verses for Sunday skule grabbed me by this 'ere hair an' calls out that the wicked shall not live out half their days, an he sot down on my stool. Then I went down among the good children."

[illegible]

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont, Lve.	1.35 p m	5.25 a.m	......
Werwag	1.40 *	5.40 *	......
Hamlin	1.46 *	5.45 †	......
Cosgrove	1.55	6.00 †	......
Crosby	2.00 *	6.06 †	......
Smethport	2.15	6.30	......
Farmers Valley	2.25	6.4[illegible]	......
Cory's	2.35 *	[illegible]	......
Frisbee	2.40	[illegible]	......
Larabee, Arr.	2.50	[illegible]	......

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

E. Y. GODDEN,
Superintendent.

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.

Time table adopted Aug. 14, 1878.

EAST BOUND.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a.m
Eldred, Arr.	1 10	5 55	2 40	9 05
Windfall	1 55	5 43	2 29	8 53
Prentice Vale	1 45	5 31	2 19	8 42
Duke Centre	1 31	5 25	2 11	8 35
Rixford	1 18	5 20	2 05	8 30
Summit City	12 46	4 58	1 40	8 03
Little Boyd	12 30	4 43	1 30	7 52
Dallas City	12 22	4 38	1 25	7 47
Sawyer City	12 07	4 29	1 18	7 35
Lafferty	11 52	4 16	1 02	7 24
Tarport	11 40	4 09	12 54	7 21
Bradford, Lv.	11 25	4 00	12 45	7 15

WESTWARD.

Stations.	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford, Arr.	8 47	1 35	5 10	10 16
Tarport	8 42	1 27	5 05	10 02
Lafferty	8 36	1 20	4 58	9 50
Sawyer City	8 30	1 13	4 48	9 41
Dallas City	8 18	1 01	4 36	9 22
Little Boyd	8 12	12 50	4 31	9 15
Summit City	8 03	12 46	4 21	9 00
Rixford	7 35	12 19	3 55	8 30
Duke Centre	7 30	12 14	3 48	8 12
Prentice Vale	7 20	12 05	3 42	8 00
Windfall	[illegible]	11 55	3 31	7 45
Eldred, Lv.	7 00	11 05	3 25	7 35

J. D. YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

December 22, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.16; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.35; Aurora, 8.42; Wales, 8.52; Holland, 9.0[illegible]; Protection, 9.10; Arcade 9.25; Yorkshire, 9.33; Machias, 9.42; Franklinville, [illegible]; Ischua, 10.14; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie R'y Junct., [illegible]; Olean, 10.45; Westons, 10.56; Portville, 11.03; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.24; Larrabees, 11.32; Sartwell, 11.36; Turtle Point, 11.43; Port Allegany, 11.55; Liberty, 12.13; Keating, 12.20; Shippen, 12.37; P. M. Emporium, 12.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 2.15 p.m. At Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R.; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Jamison's, 4.43; Jamison's, 4.49; Aurora, 4.58; Wales, [illegible]; Holland, 5.[illegible]; Protection, [illegible]; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.50; Machias, 5.59; Franklinville, 6.[illegible]; Ischua, 6.[illegible]; Hinsdale, 6.[illegible]; Erie R'y Junct. 7.05; Olean, 7.[illegible]; Westons, 7.[illegible]; Portville, 7.29; State Line, 7.37; Eldred, 7.[illegible]; Larrabees, [illegible]; Sartwell, 8.05; Turtle Point, 8.13; Port Allegany, 8.25 p.m. connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 9.[illegible] p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6:42 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 6. 5[illegible]; Sartwell, 7.00; Larrabees, 7.08; Eldred, 7.16; State Line, 7.28; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.43; Olean, 8.0[illegible]; Erie R'y Junct. 8.05; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.[illegible]; Franklinville, 8.4[illegible]; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.1[illegible]; Arcade, 9.28; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.08; Buffalo, 11.45 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1:35 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.4[illegible]; Keating, 2.00; Liberty, 2.[illegible]; Port Allegany, 2.28; Turtle Point, 2.41; Sartwell, 2.46; Larrabees, 2.[illegible]; Eldred, 3.02; State Line, 3.15; Portville, 3.24; Weston's, 3.32; Olean, 3.41; Erie R'y Junct., 3.46; Hinsdale, [illegible]; Ischua, 4.18; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.56; Yorkshire, 5.04; Arcade, 5.13; Protection, 5.27; Holland, 5.39; Wales, 5.50; Aurora, 6.02; Jamison's, 6.10; Elma, 6.15; Springbrook, 6.22; Ebenezer, 6.32; Buffalo, 6.50 p. m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean. Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia........11.55 p. m
" " " Warren........4.35 p. m
" " " Irvington........5.10 p. m
" " " Corry........6.10 p. m
" " arr. at Erie........7.40 p. m
ERIE ACCOM leaves Sheffield........7.10 a. m.
" " " Warren........7.45 a. m
" " " Irvington........8.00 a. m
" " " Corry........9.0[illegible] a. m
" " arr. at Erie........10.50 a. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie........11.20 a.
" " Corry........1.25 p. m
" " Irvington........2.20 p. m
" " Warren........2.35 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia........7. 0 p. m
SHEFFIELD ACCOM. leaves Erie........3.10 p. m
" " Corry........6.10 p. m
" " Irvington........7.10 p. m
" " Warren........7.2[illegible] p. m
" " arr. at Sheffield........8.00 p. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. T. & B. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Railway.

NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

Wm. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Supt.

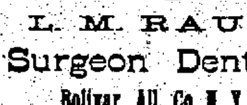
GET YOUR
PRINTING
AT THE
MINER OFFICE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.
RELIEF-LINE
ENGRAVERS
AND
ELCTROTYPERS,
[illegible]

[illegible]
PLANING MILL,
[illegible]
PINE and HEMLOCK,
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,
and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.
Houses Built Entire.
GIFFORD & WOLTERS.
A. J. GIFFORD,
C. H. WOLTERS.
[illegible]

LIVERY
AND
Exchange Stables
AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.
FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.
Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs
to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.



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By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.
Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.
Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.
Will be at Smethport
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Oscillating Pump Companys' Pumps.
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House Painter and Decorator,
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PAINTING AND GRAINING
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in every style.
SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

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East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.
Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

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M. A. SPRAGUE,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE
STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES [illegible] CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes,
Axes,
Augers,
Auger Bits,
Awls,
Axle Clips,
Axle Grease,
Apple Parers,
Barndoor Hinges,
Barndoor Rails,
Barndoor Rollers,
Base Knobs,
Bath Brick,
Bed Casters,
Bell Cords,
Beef Pounders,
Bells,
Bench Hooks,
Bench Screws,
Bevels,
Bits,
Blacking,
Blind Butts,
Blind Staples,
Bolts of all kinds,
Bootjacks,
Borax,
Boring Machines,
Brushes,
Buckets,
Bull Rings,
Butts of all kinds,
Candlesticks,
Cake Turners,
Calipers,
Caps, Percussion,
Carpet Stretchers,
Cartridges,
Castors,
Catches,
Cattle Leaders,
Chains of all kinds,
Chalk Lines,
Chalk,
Crayons,
Chisels of all kinds,
Clamps,
Cleavers,
Clothes Lines,
Clothes Wringers,
Coal Hods,
Coffee Mills,
Corn Cutters,
Corn Poppers,
Crowbars,
Currycombs,
Curtain Pins,
Cutlery,
Dippers,
Dividers,
Dog Collars,
Draw Shaves,
Egg Beaters,
Expansive Bits,
Faucets,
Felloe Plates,
Files,
Fluting Machines,
Forks of all kinds,
Freezers,
Fry Pans,
Gate Hinges,
Gauges,
Gimlets,
Glazier's Point,
Glue,
Glue Pots,
Grain Sickles,
Gridirons,
Gunpowder,
Grindstones,
Gun Nipples,
Hammers,
Hand Vises,
Handles of all kinds,
Hasps and Staples,
Hatchets,
Hay Knives,
Hinges of all kinds,
Hoes,
Hooks of all kinds,
Horse Pokes,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Hose,
Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere,
Kettles,
Keys,
Knives,
Lamps,
Lanterns,
Levels,
Locks,
Mallets,
Match Safes,
Measuring Tapes,
Meat Cutters,
Molasses Gates,
Mop Sticks,
Mouse Traps,
Mowing Machines,
Nails,
Oils,
Oilers,
Oil Stones,
Picks,
Picture Nails,
Planes,
Pulleys,
Pumps,
Plows,
Rakes,
Razors,
Rivets,
Ropes,
Rules,
Safety Fuse,
Sandpaper,
Saucepans,
Saws of all kinds,
Scissors,
Scoops — Coal and Grain,
Screwdrivers,
Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
Shot,
Shovels,
Sieves,
Spades,
Spoons,
Squares,
Stoves,
Tacks,
Tea Kettles,
Tobacco Boxes,
Toe Calks,
Tongs,
Trowels,
Tinware of all kinds,
Vises,
Varnish,
Wad Cutters,
Washers,
Whiffletree Hooks,
White Lead,
Wrenches, Monkey,
Wheelbarrows, &c.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING
DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,
No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,
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Drugs and Medicines,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
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ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
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PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order

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FINE TEAS.
Also Dealer in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
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Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.
I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of
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HARD and SOFT COAL
We are now prepared to furnish first quality
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
for CASH, on delivery, at the following prices, which are subject to change of market:

Hard Coal, per ton		Soft Coal, per ton	
Lump	$6 65	Lump	$[illegible] 25
Grate	6 75	Run of mines	2 [illegible]
Egg	6 65	Nut and slack	2 00
Stove	6 45	Slack	2 20
Chestnut	6 10		

A reduction made on car lots. Fifty cents additional for delivery.
481 GODDEN & McCLURE.

The White
—IS—

THE EASIEST SELLING;
THE BEST SATISFYING
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Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.
THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.
This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.
THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.
IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.
IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.
ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.
ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.
Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.
Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.
AGENTS WANTED!
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